BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

REGD. NO. B. 1168.

INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929
13

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XVIII NO. 206— BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

MODERN NAPOLEON ON A LONELY ISLAND!

—:o:—

The Man Who Fought Two Nations And Almost Beat Them.

ABDEL KARIM "BURIED ALIVE."

French Niggardliness Keeps Him In Poverty.

"It is needless to recall the many memorable achievements of Abdel Karim Khittabj (that was his title) the famous Riff leader. His fame had become world wide. He was then fighting two great nations of the world—France and Spain. But just to complete my present narrative it would be better to recall some outstanding features of Abdel Karim's life. Abdel Karim was an officer in the Spanish army. He had received his military training at Madrid. Once an officer in the army insulted him. This petty incident brought about a revolution in Abdel Karim's life.

It turned him into a sworn enemy of the Spanish people and led to his great achievements in 1920 and 1921. In the first year he defeated the Spanish forces in the latter he made 15,000 Spanish soldiers prisoners. After defeating the Spanish forces he turned his attention to Raisuli, the powerful Riff leader, who was supporting Spain with all his resources. Abdel Karim gave a death blow to Raisuli's power and laid the foundation of a Republic and become its leader.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.

Abdel Karim tried his level best to get his small Republic recognised as an independent state by the European powers, but in vain. He did not succeed in his attempt. He decided once more to see what his sword could do for him. He displayed his valour and courage, but at last he had to surrender himself to the French Government who banished him from his native country and imprisoned him on an island, where he is passing his time in exile. This was the man whom I was longing to meet and for that object I preferred to change my route and to wait for two weeks for an opportunity to do so," writes M. Jacque Bronossi a French journalist, in an Egyptian weekly. The writer has just returned from his tour in Asia Minor.

"I think it is necessary to add here that the island on which the French Government have interned Abdel Karim is not—climatically fit for human habitation. It is almost impossible for a man, however, good physique he may have, to keep up his health if he stays on this island for some years.

FRENCH MEANNESS.

The house that the French authorities have given to the Ex-Amir does not provide any comforts of life. It is neither in keeping with the dignity of the distinguished prisoner. The house occupied by Abdel Karim is built of —ordinary bricks and wood. There is a thick garden all round and there is a farm also. The house is at a distance of the kilometres from the main town on the island. It is known as Venice.

Abdel Karim's brother Syed Mohamed stays with him. Syed Mohamed was Abdel Karim's right hand man during his wars. He is a very clever and intelligent man. He knows French well. He can read and write in that language. Some other relatives also stay with them. In all the family has about a dozen children. Abdel Karim bears the expenses of all of them. He gets annually a hundred thousand Francs from the French Government as pension.

The sum is not at all adequate for a man like Abdel Karim who used to spend thousands of pounds. It was only a few years ago that he was living like a king. Naturally the paltry sum that he gets is not even sufficient for his ordinary expenses, especially when he has to support a big family. As a result they have to go without some of their urgent requirements.

A CAGED LION.

The Amir still has a flowing beard. He is a short strong, sturdy and well-built, man. He has rather brown complexion and piercing eyes. There is a smile in his face when he mets anybody. Generally he does not talk much to his visitors. He leaves it to his brother, who is a talkative fellow and talks very fast. If you speak to him you will hardly have your say. In the time you utter a sentence he will have uttered several sentences.

"Are you quite comfortable here on this island?" I asked, Abdel Karim.

A grim smile appeared on his face and he said "How can that be? How can I be comfortable when I am away from my native place and not only my native place, but nothing that can remind me of it is to be found here? The climate of this place is totally different. The moisture here is slowly killing me. It rains here almost continuously and we cannot see the sun even for a moment. How can you think that in such surroundings I can feel happy?"

GRADUALLY SINKING.

When I asked him about his health he complained of weakness and added that he was gradually sinking.

He added "once I was down with fever and as a result could not stir out of my room for several months. Other members of my family have the same complant, especially the children are much annoyed as they cannot bear the climate of this cursed island."

"We have enough freedom" continued the Amir "but we are like birds in a cage. The birds in a cage are free and nooody interferes with their freedom so long as they are inside the cage. But if they try to come out then they know that they are prisoners. The same is our fate."

PETTY ANNOYANCES.

There is a censor on Abdel Karim's letters. Every letter addressed to him is opened and read. Even if his friends send him any presents there is a committee of officials who meet and decide whether those presents should be allowed. Even if foodstuffs or garments are sent from outside they are guarded carefully.

No man, except the few Indians who are residing there, goes to see Abdel Karim on this island. Occasionally a newspaper man like me going from East to West calls upon him and interviews him.

When I inquired about his children he called all of them to him. The eldest boy is eight years old. The Amir expressed regret for his inability to arrange for their education properly. "There is only one school on this island and that also at a great distance from this

(Continued in column 6.)

ELECTION SCENES AT KURLA.

Lathi Charge.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED AND RELEASED

(From A Correspondent)

KURLA, Sept. 14.

The election of the three Muslim seats to the Bombay Council which was fixed for to-day had to be postponed owing to the inclemency of the weather. Though the election were postponed the day did not pass without incidents. From early the election booths were picketed by the Congress volunteers from the Local Congress Committee and reinforced by a batch of volunteers from B. P. C. C. Bombay. The Magistrate and the D. S. P. with police were also on the scene. For some time the police were mere spectators but later on some how the officials took into their head not only to arrest the picketers the total number being 60 including 13 ladies and 26 Muslim volunteers from Bombay. All the arrested picketers were later on released.

The City Congress Committee organised a procession of the released volunteers through the main streets. The police charged the crowd with lathis injuring a dozen persons. As soon as the B. P. C. C. Bombay, came to know of the happenings Ambulance Cars were rushed to Kurla and the injured men were brought to Bombay. They were treated and two were detained in the Congress Hospital.

No Voting At Chembur.

(Through C. Committee)

CHEMBUR, Sept. 13.

Since early morning the Trombay Island Congress Committee mobilised a number of volunteers for picketing the polling booths. They were guarded by armed police headed by the D. S. P. The booth was completely boycotted on both the days viz., the Assembly and Council elections (Muslim constituency) and not a single vote was recorded on both the occasions which is a record in the History of Elections.

ONLY THREE VOTES!

—:o:—

University Election In Broach.

BROACH, Sept. 13

The election of the University candidate to the Bombay University proved a miserable failure in the Broach District. As before the polling booths were picketed by volunteers of the District Congress Committee and only three persons were found who yet retained confidence in the Councils. These three notable figures were the public prosecutor of Broach the District Survey Inspector and one Mr. Sorab Ginwala. That the intelligentia have lost faith in the existing form of the Councils and have disapproved of sending dummy members to vote for whatever Government proposes is clear from this election. Nobody came to vote in Jambusar and Ankleshwar, while three voted in Broach.

CONGRESS TO THE RESCUE.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Sept. 13.

On receipt of information that a lathi charge was made at Sawner Congress Ambulance under Dr. Potdar and others was despatched from Nagpur to fetch the injured persons. Dr. Potdar says he examined twenty cases of injured persons. Some of them who were willing to be treated in the Congress Hospital have been brought here.—A. P.

MORE PERSIAN STUDENTS FOR EUROPE

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Teheran.—The third annual quota of eighty students left today for Europe. Twenty others will follow shortly.—Reuter.

AMERICA WINS FIRST RACE

—:o:—

Britain Second Best!

ENTERPRISE & SHAMROCK TOO FAR APART

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Newport (Rhode Island).—In the first day's race for America's Cup, Amercan yacht "Enterprise" won.

At the finish the yachts were too far apart to provide a thrill. The following were the times:—

"Enterprise" four hours, two minutes, fifty seconds.

"Shamrock" four hours, five minutes, thirty seconds.

The yacht winning four out of seven races wins the Cup.

DETAILS.

EARLIER.

Newport.—After hours of delay the first of a series of seven races for America's Cup started at 12·55. The "Enterprise" crossing the line slightly ahead and increasing the lead by several lengths in the first half-hour, after which "Shamrock" drew up until the yachts were almost bow to bow. The American's sails drew better and enabled the "Enterprise" again to lead slightly after an hour.

The "Shamrock" continued on her starboard tack and had not improved her position at 2-15 although she held on bulldog-like on the heels of the "Enterprise". The wind increased to eight miles velocity, which seemed to suit the "Enterprise" better than "Shamrock". The "Enterprise" rounded half-way point at 3·02, "Shamrock" following her three minutes later.

Vanderbilt had difficulty in bringing the "Enterprise" round the mark. "Shamrock", on the other hand, turned beautifully and gained considerably, but sailed too close to the wind. At 4 p.m. the "Enterprise" was leading by 95t yards.—Reuter.

"Those Who Are In Jail Are Really Free."

A MOTHER'S UTTERANCE.

(Through B. P. C. C.)

Mrs. Jadavben Malvi, from Udwada, on receiving the information of the arrest of her son writes to us:—

"Received your letter. I am overjoyed to learn that my son had the good fortune to go to jail. Now-a days those who go to jail are really free.

"My ardent desire was to see my son sacrificed on the Salt Depots of Dharasana. I pray to God to bring that happy day for me as well thus giving me the opportunity of contributing my quota in breaking the shackles of bondage of my country immediately.

MALAVIYAJI IN NAINI JAIL.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been brought from Delhi to Naini Central Jail.—A. P.

MACDONALD CHAIRMAN OF R. T. C.?

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The "Sunday Times" says that it is generally regarded as certain that Mr. MacDonald will be the Chairman of the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

FERVENT HOPES THAT FAILED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 14.

"Shamrocks" defeat in the first race for America's Cup is regretted all over the country. Never in the history of international sport in America was there such fervent hope that United States would lose the race. The following are the official times:

"Enterprise" four hours three minutes forty-eight seconds.

"Shamrock" four hours six minutes forty seconds.—Reuter.

Viceroy's Letter To Peace-Makers.

NO REPUDIATION OF DEBTS.

Lord Irwin Regrets Publication Of Private Conversation.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The following letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar dated 11th September 1930 is published:—

"You will no doubt have received my telegram thanking you for the courageous efforts you have made in the cause of peace. Though they have not resulted in the success which we all should so sincerely have welcomed I know that everybody who has the true interests of the country at heart will feel nothing but sincere admiration for the gallant endeavours which you have made.

VICEROY'S REGRET.

I sent you a telegram on Saturday expressing my surprise that you should have made public a reference to the private conversations we had in Simla and I have since the full text of the note you gave to the press. As you will remember the understanding was that while I had no objection to your informing the Congress leaders of the general position of Government, I regarded our conversations as confidential. I understand, however, that as the Congress leaders referred in their letters of August 31st and September 5 to some matters touched upon in our conversations you considered it right that the public should be more fully informed of their character. While I readily appreciate your motives, I regret that I had not the opportunity of approving the note before it was published as it contains points in regard to which a mistaken impression might, though quite unintentionally on your part, be conveyed of the attitude of myself and my Government. To the most part these are not now of pactical concern, since the unfortunate conclusion of the conversations deprives them of the interest they might otherwise have possessd and renders it less necessary to re-state them more precisely.

NO REPUDIATION OF DEBTS

There is, however, one matter of grea timportance in regard to which it appears to be essential to remove any possible cause of misapprehension. I refer to the passage in which it is said that I could not entertain any proposition amounting to a total repudiation of all debts but that it would be open to anyone to raise at the Round Table Conference any question as to any financial liability of India and to call for an examination. This might be misinterpreted as indicating that I any my Government while rejecting any idea of total repudiation might be prepared to entertain the idea of partial repudiation. This of course would be entirely remote from the truth since we could not conceivably contemplate repudiation in any form or in any degree. Although I am confident that you did not foresee the possibility of any misinterpretation of this kind when you gave your note to the press the matter is of such vital importance to the credit of India that you will, I am sure, agree with me that the public should not remain under any possibility of misapprehension in regard to it. I am, therefore, sending a copy of this letter to the press on Sunday evening."—A. P.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST

Half Of Malkapur Washed Away

SURAT'S GRAVE PERIL!

HALF-A-CRORE WORTH PROPERTY LOST

(From A Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR, Sept. 13.

The 9th of September was a day of destruction to the Malkapur town. There was 20 inches of rain at Buldana on the 8th instant and there was a heavy flood. As there was no official information people were quite unaware of their great danger.

RISES FIFTY FEET.

All of a sudden the river began to rise and within half-an-hour it rose to 50 feet high. Nearly half the Malkapur has been washed away and many lives lost. Loss of property is estimated at 50 lakhs.

Had the District Officer given the information just in time there would have been absolutely no loss of life and much property would have been saved.

NO HELP GIVEN.

Up to this time no help of any sort is given to the public by the Government. The Tahashildar of Malkapur is always enquiring about rain at Buldana, but he is not getting any reply from Buldana officials.

From yesterday it is raining very heavily and hence Malkapur public is still terror-stricken.

HELP THE SUFFERING!

Thousands of people are homeless and prompt help is essential otherwise Malkapur will be totally ruined. No information is available from the interior as yet.

A public fund of Rs. 15,000 is lying with the Government.

SURAT'S GRAVE PERIL

Heavy Rainfall Cause Tapti To Rise.

(From Our Correspondent,)

SURAT, Sept. 14.

Due to heavy and continuous rainfall in C. P. and Berars, the floods in the Tapti have increased dangerously, the level at Surat under Hope Bridge being 99 feet about six feet below the bridge level. Transit over the bridge is entirely stopped. The channel river at Surat is widened nearly one mile. The current water is very rapid, carrying trees and timber to the sea. The river water was prevented from entering the city by closing the gates at Makkai Bridge, yet on account of the heavy downpour last night for twelve hours, low-lying parts of the city like Navsari Bazar are under water with boats plying.

Fifty students with the Head Master Khalique were stranded last night in the Government High School Hostel, the bank being surounded by water making exit impossible. Officers are trying their best to send relief by sending boats over Hope Bridge. Most of the city is safe yet, if the water level rises six feet more, the whole city might be flooded and the Hope Bridge endangered.

No reports are available about the surrounding villages. Rain has stopped in the city.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS IN SHENDURNI.

—:o:—

Much Loss Of Life Caused.

SHENDURNI (E. Khandesh), Sept. 12.

For the last 4 or 5 days there have been heavy rains in East Khandesh, and particularly in Jamner Taluka. On the morning of 9th there was torrential rain and the rivers near Shendurni, Pahur and many other brooks got over flooded causing a considerable loss to the life and property of many people, who are now rendered homeless and foodless.

The floods were so heavy that the old men say "we have never such a thing in our life time." In the low situated places on the banks of Son and Waghur many houses are washed out and other collapsed to the ground. About a dozen men are drowned. Damage to lives and property from many other places still are not known.

WANTED IMMEDIATE HELP.

Immediate help to the suffering from floods is necessary. Some families are shelterless, without clothes and food. Private agencies are working for the amelioration of their conditions. The authorities are being approached and with their help and co-operation some thing will have to be done immediately, for the suffering home-less and helpless poor.

RLY. LINE WASHED AWAY.

The line of P. I. railway is also washed away in many places and bridges damaged. It will take a considerable time to run trains regularly. Considerable damage was also done to crops and many fields on the banks of the Son and other rivers are inundated. Telegraphic and postal communications are temporarily held up.

U. S. A. MILL INDUSTRY

Further Decrease In Consumption

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Mr. Garside estimates consumption of American mills during August 357.000 bales, against 379,000 Bales as per Government census report.

It may be mentioned that trade conditions were bad during the last month, but since then there have been several reports of spinners buying cotton particularly for distant months as they look upon present prices fairly low enough.

(Continued from column 2.)

house and, besides, I cannot bear the expenses if I send them to that school" he said. "I have arranged for a French lady who comes here and gives them lessons, which they learn during the day. They have to sit in the same room in which we dine. There is no separate room for him to sit and study."

The house in which Abdel Karim stays now belongs to the French Government. The Government have specially purchased the house for that purpose. They charge no rent to the Amir, but he has to make repairs at his own expense.

There is a French officer to guard and took after the Amir. This officer knows Arabic very well and can speak the language fluently. He and Abdel Karim have now become great friends and Abdel Karim cannot pass a day without him.

AN UNHAPPY MAN!

When I asked him how he passed his time, the Amir said 'Like those who have nothing but sorrow and regret in this world. I pass my time either in reading or playing cards with the Captain. The Government has given me freedom in the selection of books and I get newspapers also regularly. The only defect is that I get them very late and so the news is stale." I got the news of General Sarrail's death after five weeks. We hardly get any news by telegrams. I am allowed all books. My friends in Egypt, Syria and Aljazair send me many books, but generally I like to read French papers. Sometimes I go through their advertisement columns also just to while away my time. But, inspite of it I am much agitated. I cannot keep reading all the time. So you see I always detain. the French Captain, here. I seldom go out of my house."

BURIED ALIVE.

Here in the dining Hall my bro-

(Continued on Page 7.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Qualified MIDWIFE, NURSES, LADYDOCTOR L. C. P. S., Science, Persian Graduates, Salesmen, Doctors, retired forest rangers. Immediately consult ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
A R3239

EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, well-known for its connections and bonafides, handles all lines of service. (Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay).
A R3237

WANTED—AGENTS for securing Life Insurance business. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1614

WANTED—Everywhere, SUB-AGENTS to work for a first class Indian Insurance Company, doing all sorts of insurance business. Experience unnecessary. Good prospects for the unemployed. Apply sharp to Box No. 281, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3231

WANTED CASHEIR, only those with full knowledge and Experience of Mill and Bank Accounting need apply with Testimonials, stating the lowest salary desired. Apply to Box No. 278 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A E1592

WANTED—An Intelligent Indian SALESMAN with atleast Five Years's experience knowing English, Hindi and Gujrati. Apply to Box No. 277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1591

WANTED—A qualified LADY TEACHER and COMPANION to teach English in a high class Hindoo Family in Mofussil. One knowing Music and out-door games preferable. Apply stating age, caste, qualifications, experience with copies of testimonials and terms with and without boarding to Box No. 276 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1586

WANTED—A qualified SICK NURSE in Mofussil in a high class Hindoo Family, proficient in Midwifery. Apply stating age, caste, qualifications, experience with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1585

WANTED—CLERK, only those knowing English, Gujrathi and Hindi and who can keep cloth accounts in a shop should apply to Box No. 279 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1593

Situations Wanted

SHORT-HAND TYPIST with no experience, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Moderate salary until thoroughly experienced. Apply Box No. 235, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3238

Medical.

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE WITHOUT OPERATION OR INJECTION? Yes, science succeeded it. For full particulars. Apply SAILASRAM," P. O. Chandanpur (Khulna) Bengal.
M R3102

Matrimonial

YOUNG HINDU LADY, undergraduate, age 20, handsome and healthy, musical, refined family, seeks matrimonial alliance with educated and well-placed man, any nationality, but refined and studious. Indian sympathies essential. Reply with photograph to Box No. 282, Advertisement Deptt., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3232

Educational

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar. The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in two months, taught free by Post December examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER 262 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R3186

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a month. Shorthand a speciality. Typewriters on instalments of Rs. 10 per month. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
E 1474

Trade Announcement.

THE CALCUTTA INSURANCE, LIMITED, 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.—APPLICATIONS are invited for District and Special Agencies in the Bombay Presidency. Best possible terms to really capable and experienced men. Apply to:—DIRECTOR-IN-CHARGE.
T 1613

HEIGHT INCREASE—Wanted Persons between the ages 10 to 45, willing to INCREASE their HEIGHT from 2 to 5 inches within 2 months. Results GUARANTEED. Particulars against ONE ANNA STAMP. Director The Scientific Institute, AMRITSAR.
T R3203

KHADI—Pure best SWADESHI KHADI, supplied by the undersigned at reasonable rates by V. P. Please address—LAXSHMINARAYEN JHUNJHUNUWALLA, Jaipur Rajputana).
T R 3115

AN Indian engineer now in Germany will be glad to help importers of German machinery by procuring reliable articles on examination at site and at competitive prices. Address Dpt. Ing G. S. RAMAN, Hanomag. Hannover Linden, Germany.
T R3224

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
0th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

DR. R. S. TIRODKER, M.D. (London), has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at his Consultation Rooms, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
R3225

NOTICE.

UDAIPUR STATE COTTON FACTORIES, MEWAR.

HEAD OFFICE: BHILWARA.

The General Manager invites tenders for the supply of Belting, Lubricating Oils, Machine Spare Parts, etc., for the five State Ginning and Pressing Factories.

The prescribed form of tender with specification and condition on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the General Manager's Office, Bhilwara, on payment of Rs. 2 per form. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

Tenders will be received at the General Manager's Office, from the 22-9-30 to 26-9-1930.

GENERAL MANAGER.
Cotton Factories, Bhilwara.
1604

Public Notices

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-fifth September, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1930, and the Report of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect a Director in place of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September, 1930, to 2nd October, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
J. D. CHANDY,
Director.
1599

NOTICE.

WANTED—an ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER for the School Board of the Local Authority of the Dharwar Municipal Borough, with the following qualifications:—

1. He should be an Arts Graduate of the University of Bombay.
2. He should possess the Secondary Teacher's Certificate or the Secondary Training College Diploma or a Degree in teaching of a Statutory University.
3. He should have at least 10 years' experience as a Secondary Teacher.
4. He should know Kanarese perfectly well. The pay of the Post is Rs. 100—5—150 per mensem with a cycle allowance of Rs. 15 per month.

Applicants knowing Urdu well in addition to the above qualifications will be given preference.

5. Applications will be received up to the 10th October, 1930. Applicants should among other details give their age, caste and sub-caste.

V. B. JOSHI,
Chairman, School Board,
L. A. Municipality, Dharwar.
Municipal School Board Office,
Dharwar, 10th September, 1930.
1612

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3 Musjid Siding No. 78, Frere Road, Opposite Prince's Dock Clock Tower, Bombay on Monday the 15th September 1930 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st Dec. 1929.
(2) To elect Two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1930 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

REUBEN SOLOMON,
Ag: Chairman.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th Sept., 1930 to 20th September, 1930, both days inclusive.
1559

NOTICE.

Our POLICY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. Mehta Bros., of SHROFF BAZAR, Godhra are no longer our Chief Agents. In future, all correspondence and premium remittances must be sent either to the Company's Head Office at Calcutta or to its Branch Office at Bombay.

For the Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd.,
A. A. KHAN,
Branch Manager.
Bombay, 12-9-30.
1608

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 29th to 30th September, 1930, both days inclusive.
1596

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for the following appointments in the proposed New College at Alwar are invited before the 20th September, 1930, Lecturer of Mathematics, History, Civics, Philosophy, Economics and Commerce in the grades 125—15—200 according to qualifications. Only M.A.'s need apply giving details of Academic qualificatcns and teaching experience with subjects in M.A. and B.A., double M.A.'s would be preferred. Lecturers in Sanscrit and Hindi and Urdu at Rs. 100—10—150. Only M.A.'s in Sanscrit who took Hindi in B.A. and M.A.'s who took Urdu in B.A. need apply. All appointments will be on one year's probation in the first instance and the selected candidates will be expected to join forthwith. Apply with testimonials to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION, ALWAR.
1613

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

George V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Dinanath Shankar Venkoo Baloo alias Dinanath Shankar Kalewar, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Kamatipura Street, Kamatipura, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai LILAVATIBAI, widow of the said Dinanath Shankar Kalewar, deceased, and the Sole Executrix named in the last Will and Testament, residing at 3rd Kamatipura Street, Kamatipura, without the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness John William Fisher Beaumont, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelvth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 12th day of September, 1930.
Messrs. SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1610

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING PRESS KNOWN AS JOSHI ART PRINTING WORKS AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1133 of 1930 (Dongermal Jivanram vs. Girjashanker B. Joshi and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (This Day) MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in one lot as a going concern at the above-mentioned place the Printing Press known as Joshi Art Printing Works consisting of Treadle Printing, lead cutting, perforating, stitching, calendar and cutting machines, shelves containing English and Gujarati types, one lot printing blocks, electric motor, office furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tables, copying press, etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

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COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY

The Fair Damsels of the Heaven are as much under the sway of cupid as the ordinary mortals of this world. See this truth demonstrated in this film.

Dream-Land

A Krishna Picture abounding in the most lavish and luxurious settings.

Daily Four Shows 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE CAPITOL Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Sensational Drama of Modern Love and Divorce!
NORMA SHEARER
IN
The Divorcee
Supported by:—Chester Morris, Conrad Nagel.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.

No frills.....No fluff.....No Jazz.....But a terrific story out of the hearts of war-scarred men.

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CHESTER CONKLIN in "TAXI 13."
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Two Thrilling Episodes Every Week.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE
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LOUISE FAZENDA
and
CHESTER CONKLIN
Depicting in detail the deflated Love Debacle of Fascinating Tillie, Queen of the Circus.
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Super Cinema
Charni Road Junction
TO-DAY 4 SHOWS—5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-15 P.M.
LUNA PICTURE
presents
A French Drama of Love, Laugh, and Revenge with Happy Endings
"THE SYMPHONY PATHETIC"
featuring
WORLD'S FAMOUS CHAMPION BOXER
GEORGES CARPENTIER
PRICES:—Rs. 2-0-0, Rs. 1-8-0, Re. 1 0-0
Annas 12, 9, 7, 4, 3.
SEE! Our Symphony Orchestra—Played by our Trained Musicians—You will surprise!

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RICHARD DIX
IN
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In the days of old when Knights were bold!
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Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
Also 2 reels roaring Comedy

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The American Safety Razor Corporation.

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Feel the Cosy Velvet touch after each Shave. New improved Model just out. Ask your dealer for the new GOLD PLATED VENUS Model with two Ever-Ready Blades on Sale everywhere at 12 Annas each. Other Fancy Models are—

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Crown in N. P. Box 5 Bladed Rs. 3/-
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Popular „ 2 Bladed Annas 12.
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USE ONLY
Ever-Ready Sterilized Brushes.

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Bavaroy is a fully jewelled 10½" Size movement gives a cheerful untiring Service, Reliable and Accurate, every part thoroughly tested.
Rolled Gold Rs. 16/- 9 ct Gold Rs. 20/-
14 ct, Gold Rs. 23/- 18 ct. Gold Rs. 28/
GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.
VICTOR WATCH COMPANY,
37-39-41, Abdul Rehman Street, : : : BOMBAY.
Telegram: Timekeeper. Telephone: 25662.

Life Assurance Agency
The New India Assurance Co., Ltd. are open to consider applications for Life agencies in (1) Talukas of Ahmedabad District, (2) Baroda State, (3) Kaira District, (4) Panchmahal District, (5) Broach District and (6) Surat District.
Please write with full particulars of previous experience and business expectations to—
GENERAL MANAGER,
New India Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay Widow Pension Fund Ltd.
(Established 1876).
23-25 Hummum Street, Fort
Above Messrs. Warden and Co.
Funded Cappital Rs. 2,87,300.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

PRECIPITATE FALL IN PUBLIC DEPOSITS AND CASH BALANCE

Weekly Market Review

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Sept. 12.

MONEY.

Trading in all the principal markets was considerably curtailed owing to holidays. Monetary situation was unchanged from previous week and call funds were placed at 1-3/4 to 2 per cent. With trading demand decreasing and amounting to Rs. 232.07 lacs this week, treasury bills remain the only important factor affecting the trend of money rates. Renewals during the week amounted to Rs. 551.25 lacs, but were met from maturities which exceeded this figure by 31 lacs, leaving the market generally unaffected. The cash balance as well as Public deposits in the latest weekly statement of the Imperial Bank show precipitate falls, the former of some Rs. 665.64 lacs and the latter of Rs. 967.38 lacs. Contraction of Rs. 5 crores on the last day of August and the beginning of the month requirements probably account for the large declines. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2-1/2 per cent, 2 months 2-3/4 per cent, 3 months 3 per cent, and six months 4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 5th September shows a notable decrease of Rs. 665.64 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 23,09,62,000 as compared with Rs. 28.42 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 25.06, a decrease of Rs. 4.14 per cent under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 80.27 lacs, Rs. 105.37 lacs and Rs. 52.66 lacs respectively. Government deposits show a big drop of Rs. 967.38 lacs to Rs. 14.03 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 3.28 lacs to Rs. 75.71 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

There was a temporary decline in the rates of gilt-edged stocks following the unfortunate breakdown of peace negotiations, but business was of small dimensions. 3-1/2 per cent Paper fell rather sharply from Rs. 65/4 to Rs. 64/9, but improved at the close to Rs. 65. Inquiry in short-term bonds still continues and there were many buyers of the new 6 per cent Loan at about 6 annas premium. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan was quoted at Rs. 101/4. 1933 and 1935 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 100/5 and Rs. 96/4 and 1939-44 at Rs. 94/6. 6 per cent Bonds due 1931 and 1932 were placed at Rs. 101/4 and Rs 102/1. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan shows no change at Rs. 105/2. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan kept unaltered at Rs. 73/6 and 1934-37 at Rs. 89/2. 4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan is quoted at Rs. 83/4 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 95.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 9th September. Total amounts offered were Rs. 49,50,000 and Rs. 45,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9 and above aggregating Rs. 44[illegible],000 were accepted in full. Tenders for 3 months bills at Rs. 99-0-9 and abvoe were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-0-6 received approximately 46 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 156,00,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4/14/0 and Rs. 3/13/4 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 10th to Monday the 15th September at Rs. 97/10 and Rs. 99/1/0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from 3rd to 8th September amounted to Rs. 61,75,000 and Rs. 2,89,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 16th September 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 19th September 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

The currency return of the 7th instant shows an increase of Rs. 71.48 lakhs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 169.58 crores. Silver coins have declined by Rs. 11.09 lakhs to Rs. 115.31 crores, while silver bullion have risen by Rs. 75.01 lakhs to Rs. 5.99 crores. Securities in India are up by Rs. 7.56 lakhs to Rs. 14.76 crores. Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 90.56 as against 90.57 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

There is hardly any change to report in the sterling exchange market. There were no export or import bills and the business that passed was confined to sales of ready against purchases of forward with a view to investment in treasury bills. Forward positions also weakened and except for January there are no sellers at better than 1s. 5-3/4d. but business for these deliveries was of a hand to mouth nature.

The dollar sterling quotation after declining to $4.86/1/8 closed at dollars 4.86/5/32. French francs depreciated from 123.79 to 123.83. The Belga and the Italian lira kept steady at 34.86 and 92.85 respectively.

GOLD.

Quiet and dull conditions continued in the gold market with ready quoted at Rs. 21-6-9 per tola. The daily off-take and stocks on hand remain unchanged at some 8000 tolas and 3½ lakhs tolas respectively. Sovereign rates quietened to Rs. 13/8/9 for ready and Rs. 13/9/0 for 6th October delivery. In London the quotation for gold declinee from 85s. 0½d. to 84s. 11-7/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/7/0 and Rs. 21/6/6 for ready and 9th September settlement and Rs. 21/7/6 and Rs. 21/7/0 for 8th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £53,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 484,011 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £20,000.

SILVER.

The silver market was characterised by a steady tone following an improvement in the Shanghai tael from 1s. 7/5/16d. to 1s. 7-1/2d. and covering by local bears. Quite a fair amount of inter-bazar business was transacted and ready rose steadily from Rs. [illegible]3 to Rs. 43/1 per 100 tolas. Owing to the technical position of the market and due to approach of the September settlement, a premium of about 6 annas for near over October was created. America is reported to have bought to cover previous sales in the loca market. The daily off-take was very poor being about 45 bars, while stocks on hand are large at some 5,000 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 16¾d. and 16/9/16d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 47/1 and Rs. 47/3 for ready, Rs. 48 and Rs. 47/1 for 13th September settlement and Rs. 47/10 and Rs. 46/15 for 11th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £27,500. Inclusive of these arrival and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £57,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1392 bars and Rs. 24,800 in coin. There is no shipment of silver this week.

SHARES.

Forward business is still closed while shares dealt in for cash changed hands at somewhat lower levels. Business however was narrow due to stock holidays and confined to a few scrips only.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The two most important events that have occured during the past week have considerably affected the yarn market very unfavourably. The first is the political event, namely the Break-down of the Peace Negotiations of which several hopes had been entertained by the Trade since many weeks and on which they based so many expectations. This break-down has naturally disappointed the Trade in general and the dealers, the buyers and the consumers are all nervous about the future political situation which in their opinion will be worse still. For this reason they have been buying only very small lots just sufficient for immediate requirements and naturally this will affect the already heavy stocks lying in the Mills at the moment. The second important event is a Commercial one and that is the recent publication of the American Bureau Report on Monday night which has rather proved to be a very bearish document. In view of the ample supply of cotton and in view of the very unsatisfactory textile trade conditions throughout the world, it is but natural with such a heavy crop, spinners and speculators would be quite unwilling to take any big risks and as a result prices in yarn are likely to decline further. On the whole the tendency is distinctly bearish aggravated by the two important events mentioned above, and therefore there do not appear any signs of any material improvement in yarn prices during the next few days. At the close however there is slight improvement in Cotton and if this continues it will be quite possible that a further decline in yarn prices may be resisted for sometimes. The future tendency is however uncertain and we would advise caution.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices are simply nominal in as much as stock lots are very difficult to sell even at much lower prices and dealers have been losing very heavily as a result of the very strong Boycott movement particularly in England goods. Forward business is at a standstill.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been a moderate demand for this class of yarns and also in Shanghai yarns which have been finding some sales even at the present level of prices. Forward business is in small lots and everybody is afraid of the Boycott movement. The tendency is rather steady.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been a fair demand for this class of yarns but on account of the heavy accumulation of stocks in the Southern Indian Ports, there has been a regular price-cutting in those ports and as a result the buyers have been rather nervous. Stocks in Bombay are not large and arrivals are moderate and if moderate demand continues there will not be any heavy decline in prices in Bombay. On the whole the tendency is easy.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been finding it very difficult to sell their stocks of cloth and yarns which have been steadily accumulating, on account of the very unsatisfactory state of the market and if there is no definite improvement in the near future, some further Mills will have to close down before the 1st of October. Reports from consuming districts are not satisfactory and particularly for Southern Indian markets buying is [illegible] as everybody has been nervous over the present state of affairs in Trade and also over the present political situation.

WEEKLY COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Receipts during the week	9552
Exports till 11th	31411
Afloat in Harbour	59621
Total Receipts	15940
Total Exports	35454
Export by Rail	3736
Estimated Consumption	18812
Estimated Stocks	594999

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

9 a.m.: Heavy rains in the Central belt and Arkansas. More rain expected. Entire belt cloudy.

9-15 a.m.:—Greenville reports: Decided improvement in the textiles past fortnight. Seems likely will broaden if futures hold steady or spot advances. Offerings light, basis slightly higher in many sections. Eastern belt showing disappointing outturn.

12-20 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in the Eastern belt. Weather cooler.

1-10 p.m.:—With unchanged crop prospects possibility of decline next four weeks depends largely on attitude of South and consequent upon volume of hedge selling but there is undoubtedly more mills demand everywhere, and with steady markets think this will continue. South at present offers very little and only at advancing basis. Present rains will delay crop movement and if continued may prevent increased hedge selling. Believe present advance has been too rapid and some reaction is likely, but would advise buying at a decline, and on scale down.

9 p.m.:—Liverpool: Quiter. Rather more offering. Buying power reduced.

New York: Increased hedge selling.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWETN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal	6.23
Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 205/ equal	4.65
New York May (Close) 11.69 equal	5.84
Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 205/ equal	4.65

Difference 163 pts. equal Rs. 72/
Difference 119 pts. equal Rs. 52/
Liverpool—New York
(At Liverpool close)
October 92, May (American points.)

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Oct. close at s. 6/10 1/4d. up 1/2d.
Dec. closed at s. 6/9 3/8 pnchange.
Mar. closed at s. 6/10d. down 1/4d
Wheat Chicago Market:
Sept. per bushel dol. 83-1/2 up 1.
Dec. per bushel dol. 88-1/2 up 1/2
Mar. per bushel dol. 92-3/8 up 1/2
Argentine Linnseed Quotations:
Oct. 16.83—17.
Nov. 16.83—11
Wheat Cable: (9/9/30).
"Pressure Winnipeg on fear continued Russian offers depressed market perhaps may go slightly lower. Larger demand needed but prices low."
Wheat Cable: (10/9/30).
"Less pressure Russia."
American Government crop report indicate production Wheat Spring 240 Million bushels.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, Sept. 12.

Prices per Ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.
Prices per Cwt:—
Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 7-15-6; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6-15-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6-7-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 9-8-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 12-12-0; Zinc Chloride Gedman Rs. 14-10-0; Magnesium Chloride. German Rs. 3-7-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 34-12-0; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32-8-0; Litharge Flake, French small packing Rs. 28-8-0.
Prices per lb.:—
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-9-0; Hydro Sulphide English Re. 0-7-6; Anilline salt, Electro Re. 0-[illegible]-0; Antimony Salt Re. 0-3-3; Acetic Acid Re. 0-6-6; Formal-de-hyde Re. 0-5-9.

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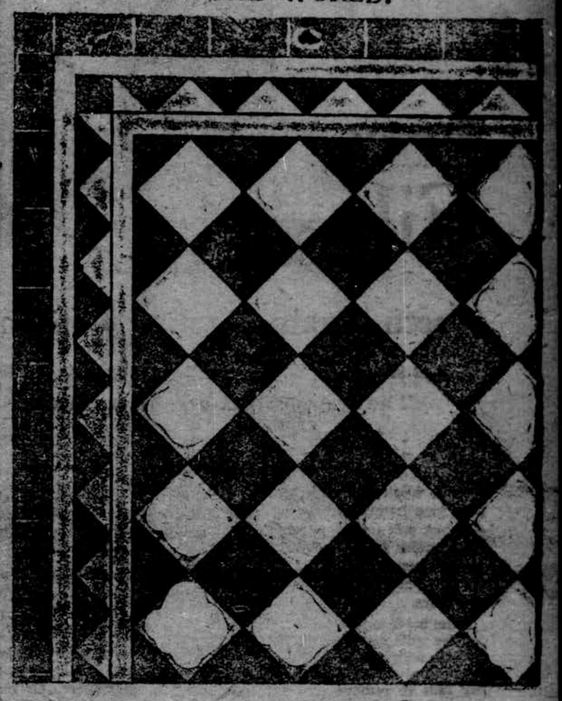

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WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy, and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

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FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

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18-8

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Chemical Food. Syrup Hypophosphite Comp. Syrup of Comp. Glycerophosphates.	Easton Syrup, Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime. Concentrated Sarsaparilla.

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Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to :—

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, *Manager*, Bombay Branch.

FOREST SATYAGRAH

—:o:—

"Considerable Damage To Tree Growth."

"RESULTS OF INSENSATE RAIDS"

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The features of the Forest Satyagraha agitation which have so far attracted most attention, have been the attempts to instigate villagers not to pay grazing fees and to send their cattle into the forests in violation of the grazing rules and it does not appear to be generally known that the movement has also resulted in very considerable damage to the actual tree growth of the forests.

Beginning with instances in the Gujnal and Gokak Ranges of the Belgaum District in the month of May, last, there have been a number of insensate raids on the forests which are one of the most valuable possessions of the Bombay Presidency. In these raids, which have often been carried out by villagers from non-forest vilest villages who have admitted that they have acted under Congress instigation, teak, sandalwood and other valuable trees have been cut and removed from the forests, young plantations of teak and sandalwood have been ruthlessly destroyed and very large numbers of young trees trampled down and ruined by the feet of cattle deliberately driven into the forests for the purpose.

During June and July the attacks mainly occurred in the Belgaum and Poona Districts, a serious instance in the former district being that in the Khanapur Range Range where 504 teak, 12 sandalwood and 289 trees of other species were cut and removed from forest limits, but in the latter month the trouble showed signs of spreading and similar outrages began to take place in East and West Khandesh, Satara, Nasik and parts of the Northern Division. In August further serious damage was done in the Belgaum forests and a widespread campaign began in Kanara.

Some idea of the destruction wrought by these attacks on the forests can be formed from the following instances:—In the Belgaum District alone since the commencement of the agitation, about 1,000 teak trees, more than 250 sandalwood trees and some 600 trees of other varieties have been cut down. In Poona a most valuable Experimental Plantation at Otur, Junnar Taluka, consisting almost entirely of young teak and sandalwood trees was completely destroyed in June. In the same district during the first fortnight of July 4,200 trees were cut down or damaged, and 2,800 teak and sandalwood plants were trampled down. In the Halol and Kalol Ranges of the Panch Mahals District over 3,000 teak trees were cut during the same month. In Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas of the Kanara District a large number of sandalwood trees have been destroyed. In the West Khandesh District ignorant villagers have helped themselves to hundreds of cart loads of fuel without regard to the species or the value of the trees cut. There have been several instances where in making these raids the forest staff has been injured or roughly handled.

"OPPORTUNITY FOR LOOT."

The most unsatisfactory feature of the campaign is that the uneducated perpetrators of the mischief do not regard their acts as anything but a free opportunity for loot, while Government on their side have been compelled to deal with acts of violence and to send many such persons to prison. In some of the more serious cases, the villagers concerned have admitted their responsibility and have paid, or are paying, compensation for the timber cut, but this will not replace the trees nor restore the harm done to the young growth which has been so seriously damaged."

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A LANDSLIDE

—:o:—

SCENES OF HAVOC AT FORJETT STREET

A young girl of 16, a resident of Forjett Street, writes:—

My home is situated on the slope of a hill. This hill has withstood the force of the rain for ages; and would have still withstood it, but for the folly of a few people, who were anxious to dig up stones, which to them spelt wealth. Little did they realise the danger to which they were exposing others.

Wednesday, September 10 witnessed a terrible landslide. There was a continuous down-pour of rain, and this consequently loosened the earth. The houses round about were in great danger. Gradually the treacherous mud began to slide down, just like a huge stream of lava bringing down with it boulders weighing upto twenty or twenty-five tons.

Nature seemed to be playing a game with frightened humanity, whilst she destroyed, she also preserved; the huge volumes of earth came sliding down, and crashed into the neighbouring house, blockading the entrance. The ground-floor was full of water, stones and mud. The people rushed 'pel-mel' and there was great consternation. The inhabitants were persuaded into leaving their homes by the Swastick League volunteers, who, good souls, have been working from four o'clock in the morning. These brave men removed women and children to a safe place and did all they could in their power.

DESTRUCTION AND PRESERVATION.

Nature as I said destroyed on the one hand and preserved on the other, for the mud that had at first slipped down the hill-side impeded the fall of the rocks, that were pushed down by the force of roaring torrents, and prevented the boulders from crashing against the house. But this was not the only building; there was another one in worse danger. The ground-floor of this building was entirely swallowed up by the ravenous mud and the cruel boulders hit her sides and sent the window-panes flying into a thousand splinters. The Swastick League was on the alert and had anticipated this onrush; fortunately the inhabitants were removed with danger to none.

The former of the two houses was built for the poor, who simply clung to their dear homes and belongings. The arm of misfortune is generally, I have noticed, directed against the poor: why? I don't know, but who can question Providence; it may be for the best.

The land is continuing to slide down and huge boulders are constantly falling. One of the boulders is in a very precarious condition, its foundation is slowly giving way. The mud beneath it is being gradually washed away and before long it will come hurling down the hill-side and may crash into one of the buildings and cause serious damage which God forbid. This rock had been cleft into two parts one of which has already rolled down the slope, and has left its partner ranging in the air. We are all expecting it to fall every minute. This gaping boulder seems like a lion ready to spring on its helpless victim.

FLIGHT OF THE HUMBLE.

The adjoining 'Dhobi ghats' have been deserted, the homes of these poor people have been choked with mud and falling stones; and the 'dhobis' are all huddled up together quietly waiting for the worst. The clothes that were hung out to dry are all buried beneath the streams of mud and boulders, and they will never be recovered.

My home, by the Grace of God, is in no danger, although the mud, at a distance of 15 or 20 feet; is giving way. If this continues much longer, the situation will become grave.

The sight I witnessed was most appalling; the mighty imperious hill was crushed like pulp under the force of the turbulent waters. Two large palmyra treet, the pride of our hill were brought down, just as if twigs had been snapped.

No lives have been lost, but the people, if the landslide does not stop, may become poor homeless wanderers with nothing but that which covers their back.

Every heart, every eye is watching, watching and waiting anxiously for the fall of that hanging rock. As soon as that falls the uncertainty and suspense will be lessened. Whilst writing this I heard a terrific noise; I rushed to my window, I saw the hanging rock together with another twice its size crashing down the hill-side like a thunder-bolt. Forjett Hill is now but a ghost of its former majestic self. There is still danger of move boulders sliding down but my fervent prayer is may God grant peace, and rest, through the long dark night, to our troubled, weary, minds. Amen.

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PROTEST AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION.

—:o:—

Karad Medical Men's Grievance Against "Times' Report"

Dr. Mahadev Krishna Gogate, L.M. and S., Dr. Shamrao Mahadev Vachasundar, L. C. P. S. (Regd medical practioner, Dr. Narayan Pandurang Kolhapure, L. C. P. S. (Regd. practioner). Mr. Keshav Govind Divekar, Aurvedic Vaidya, Mr. Janardan R. Gune, medical practitioner and Mr. Dattatrya Sitaram Vanpal medical practioner htave addressed the following letter of protest to the "Times of India", whose correspondent who described the Bilashi disturbances did not, they declare, report the work of their mission properly and made political allegation against it:

TEXT OF LETTER.

To The Editor of the "Times of India".

Sir,—The undersigned medical practioners of Karad draw your attention to the mischievous and unwarranted portion appearing in your issues of the "Times of India" dated the 10th September 1930 under the heading "quiet in Satara".

We proceeded to Bilashi in order to help the wounded people of our own accord and not on any mission of the Congress. It was in consultation with the District Magistrate and in the presence of the police officers that our medical mission was allowed by the District Magistrate to wait upon the wounded at Bilashi. Our mission did the needful work of tending the wounded and returned within 3 hours.

It is rather uncourteous and unwarranted to make such sweeping allegations on the philanthropic mission of the medical men without any proper basis for the same. We are grieved to note that in a responsible paper like yours true facts are very easily and conveniently distorted.

It sems that your correspondent did not like the presence of the doctors to render their help to the wounded. It was not a part of our mission to advise the people to carry on Satyagraha. Most of the village people being terror-stricken had fled away from the villages and only the wounded men, women and children were found on the spot.

It is really daring on the part of your correspondent to allege that our mission advised the people to carry on the Satyagraha and go to jail when as matter of fact he was not seen there even for a single moment.

To suggest under the circumstances that the police will call upon all those who visited Bilashi is to pave the way for further troubles against our mission.

You will therefore kindly give publicity to our say in your next immediate issue in order to remove the misunderstanding caused amongst the innocent readers about our mission".

Karad, Sept. 10.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Sept. 11.

Total Bullion, £156.600,000
Public Deposits, £9,000,000.
Other Deposits, £101,300,000
Government Securities, £45.900,-000
Other Securities, £27,400,000.
Notes and Coin, £55,200,000
Notes in Circulation. £361,300,-000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities, 50.07 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, Sept. 11.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending Sept. 10th gives the total note circulation at 73,453,000,000 francs, a decrease of 224,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.—Reuter

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

GIRLS NATIONAL BRIGADE.

The members of the Girls' National Brigade and all those interested in the organisation will meet at the Dadabhai Manjil's Terrace at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 16th inst.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

MILLS. RALPH E., Assistant General Manager, Messrs. RONEO LIMITED, son of Mr. & Mrs. Charles Mills, Tulse Hill, LONDON, on the 13th instant at Bombay aged 30 years.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

A conversational meeting of the members of the Youth League will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Youth League Headquarters Madon House, Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. at Napoo Hall Matunga, to support the Manifesto adopted by the Youth League. Dr. C. Y. Chitnis will preside and Messrs. A. V. Karnik, S. P. Kabadi, A. T. Sheikh, K. A. Kanekar, A. N. Shetty and others will speak on the occasion.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Youth League has been postponed due to unavoidable circumstances, and so it will not be held on the 20th of September as announced.

Desh Sevika Sangh.

—:o:—

Picketing Sevikas are requested to come to-day (Monday) at the respective times assigned to them for picketing. To-day picketing will be as usual weather permitting.

A few members of the Committee will visit the following Classes to-morrow the 15th inst., between 1 and 3 p.m.

Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala, Charka Class, Congress House.

Sanskrit Pathshala, Gulalwady.

Chandrabhaben Narbheram Class, Gulalwady.

FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

—:o:—

Girni Kamgar Proposes Doles.

The following resolutions were passed by the Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union in their meeting held to-day.

It is the duty of the union to establish an organisation of unemployed workers, to help this organisations in every way possible and to do propaganda work for the following demands of the unemployed workers. All employed workers and people generally should help this struggle.

(1) To help the unemployed immediately in order to give them relief. (2) A fund to help the unemployed should be started at the expense of the capitalists and the Government and doles of Rs. 30/- should be given per head to the unemployed workers out of this fund.

(3) The working hours should be reduced to eight and reduction should be made in the present pay scale, thus to make room for the unemployed.

(4) The mills which are closed to-day, should be started immediately.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

—:o:—

Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy Acquitted.

Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandallawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, pronounced judgment in the case in which Mr. Rustom Ardaser Gagrat, a solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Chubb, Gagrat and Ghaswalla, had charged Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy with defamation under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of two letters which Mr. Jeejeebhoy had written to Messrs. Jeewanjee Jamasjee and Co. on behalf of his brother, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

The Magistrate also characterised the allegations made against Mr. Jeejeebhoy as "uncalled for" and remarked that "the complainant had taken for granted several things against the accused, but it is a well-known principle of criminal law that in the absence of evidence which must be perfectly satisfactory no Court can draw an inference adverse to an accused person."

As regards the first charge the Magistrate said that it was not proved that Mr. Jeejeebhoy had the complainant in mind when he wrote the letter of 5th June, 1928, and accordingly acquitted him of that charge.

As to the second charge the Court said: "On carefully reading it (the paragraph complained of) in the light of all the circumstances of the case I am of opinion that it is couched in language which cannot be held to be intemperate or defamatory."

Mr. Jeejeebhoy was, therefore, acquitted of both the charges.

ALL OVER A DOG.

—:o:—

European Convicted And Fined.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, George Collyer stood charged with insult and voluntarily causing hurt, by giving two blows on the nose to one Mongoo Radka, a butler in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fido residing at Kamal Mansions, Colaba.

Mr. B. F. Daroowalla, Advocate, appeared for the complainant and the accused was defended by Mr. Sargon, Advocate.

Briefly stated the prosecution case was that on the morning of the 21st August the complainant along with other servants was giving an airing and ball exercise to a terrier dog, and so were other servants doing the same with their dogs. This dog had been exhibited all over India and had carried several prizes. The accused was having a walk, along with his little daughter, near by, on the pavement and in an open plot close by. When the accused suddenly came and objected to the complainant taking out dogs near his house and kicked the dog. The complainant thereupon remonstrated with the accused when the latter gave him two blows on his nose from which he profusely bled. Mrs. Fido in whose employ the complainant is thereafter saw the wife of the accused, at her place to demand an explanation, when the accused had already left the house but not getting any satisfaction from her, the complainant next morning filed the present complaint.

The defence was that the accused saw a ball being thrown, which passed by his child, about two yards away and four dogs came running from behind. That frightened his child, which was screaming, and he saw the back of the child in the mouth of a dog, and to save his child he kicked at the dog, and warned the complainant to take away the dogs from that place. As the complainant was defiant, he gave him only one blow on his face. He in answer to the charge admitted having abused the complainant, and having struck him under grave and sudden provocation.

The Court however convicted and fined him Rs. 35 and out of the fine if paid, ordered Rs. 25 to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

—:o:—

As a sequel to the above case Mrs. George Colleyer had filed a cross complaint against Mrs. Richard Fido and her butler servant Mongoo Radka charging them with criminal trespass.

Mr. Sargon Advocate appeared for the prosecution and Mr. B. H. Daroowalla defended both the accused.

Mrs. Colleyer alleged that after the assault incident Mrs. Fido accompanied by her servant came to her place, and after furiously knocking at her door, rushed into her room, when her husband had left for work and created a disturbance.

Mr. Daroowalla characterised the case as a pure counterblast filed with a view to bring pressure on them to compound the case against her husband and said that it was a false complaint filed long after the butler had filed his compaint. The case stands adjourned.

ANOTHER COUNCIL FIASCO?

—:o:—

Congress President's Determination.

The immediate programme before the local Congress Committee appears to be to carry out a thorough boycott of the forthcoming Council elections.

Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar, President of the Bombay "War Council" declared, in this connection, that the Congress had determined to see that the elections proved another fiasco. It will be recalled that when the elections were held last time, floods helped the Congress picketers and the elections had to be postponed.

"This time we will flood the polling booths with our volunteers" said Mrs. Kamdar. The elections fall on September 18 and a contigent of 500 lady volunteers and an equally large number of male volunteers have been kept ready for vigorously picketing the polling booths.

The election is for three seats from the Bombay City (South) non-Mahomedan constituency and four candidates are contesting. They are Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, Mr. M. Ramchandra Bhat, Dr. Alban D'Souza and Dr. R. T. Nariman.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

Unable To Keep Up Khar Engagement.

The Hindustani Seva Dal wishes to express its regret at not being able to keep up their engagement at Khar this morning. The reason was, of course the inclemency of weather and proper notice could not be given to the people at Khar, because till the last moment it was believed that the rain would stop. At 8 a.m. a messenger was sent to the President Khar Congress Committee expressing regret at not being able to kept up the engagement.

SWADESHI PRACHARAK PRABHAT PHERI.

—:o:—

Donation To Desh Sevika Sangh

Mr. M. R. Shirodkar of the "Swadeshi Pracharak Prabhat Pheri", writes:—

The organisers of the Swadeshi Pracharak Prabhat Pheri have great pleasure to announce the donation of seven guineas to the Desh Sevika Sangh of Bombay.

This sum was a graceful gift to the Pheri by a Maharashtrian Lady who insisted the Pheri for a musical concert on the occasion of Ganpati celebrations, recently at her residence, but who chooses to remain anonymous.

While gracefully acknowledging this gift, the organisers should also like to mention various donations made direct to the Congress organisation in consideration of the Pheri's performances at different places during the Ganpati season.

We have been able to have a crowded and successful progamme throughout, thanks to the enthusiasm and love of service of the members of the Pheri, young men and women that we could contribute the sum of Rs. 275 to the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh realised out of the process of theatrical and other performances staged at the Blavatsky Hall on August 23.

"What I Saw In Bombay."

—:o:—

Dr. P. C. Roy's Impressions

Acharya Profulla Chandra Roy who has returned from Bombay where he was invited to open the Classified Trades Exhibition, gave the following impression of swadeshi movement there.

"Many things which I saw in Bombay were of a nature of surprise to me. Some-how or other I flattered myself with the idea that since the days of the partition of Bengal, now a quarter of a century ago, the Swadeshi movement must have obtained the strongest foothold in my own province. This impression, I am afraid, I had to revise. One striking feature which I noticed almost at the first sight was that the people of Bombay, high or low, rich or poor, have been thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Mahatmaji. They have kept themselves strictly within the bounds of non-violence. The Swadeshi spirit also is gaining ascendancy even among the well-to-do as well as fashionable classes. The Parsees who had hitherto been known to be more Anglicised than the Englishmen themselves have had their mentality undergoing a thorough change. Who would have dreamt a few months ago that the wives and daughters of Baronets—the Petits, Jehangirs, Jeejeebhiis will take a leading part in propagating Swadeshi As for the Gujaratis the less said the better. There is simply a rage for articles of Swadeshi manufacture. People simply are mad after them, and do not hesitate to buy even if they are somewhat inferior quality in comparison with their foreign counter-parts. Then again another prominent feature which struck me was that in the commercial world Bombay people are practically masters in their own house which is not the case in Bengal. One instance will suffice to prove to what extent they are prepared to undergo heavy sacrifices for the sake of the national cause. The piece-goods Import merchants used to import Lancashire goods to the extent of Rs. 20 crores a year and yet they have willingly submitted themselves to a self-denying ordinance for not selling the goods for a fixed period which is rare indeed, although they are suffering heavy losses. Language fails to describe what immense sacrifice they are making.

Here in Bengal the case is almost the reverse. We are absolutely at the mercy of non-Bengali firms for the commodities. We are not masters of our own house. In Bombay everywhere you go hear of Swadeshi and nothing but Swadeshi. Even children refuse to use sweets including Chocolets which are not indegenous.

TRADE EXHIBITION.

The Classified Trade Exhibition which I was invited to open, appeared to be a very successful affair. Various industries which for want of support were hitherto languishing have been revived and even bid fare to prosper. New industries also are springing into existence.

BOMBAY KARNATAKIS CONDEMN ANTI-NATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Support Youth Leaguer's Manifesto.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S ACTION COMES IN FOR SEVERE PROTEST.

The action of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar and other members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation came in for severe condemnation at a public meeting of Karnatakis held at Gamdevi, Bombay, on Sunday evening.

The meeting was convened to express resentment at the action of certain Corporators who voted against the hoisting of the National Flag over the Municipal offices.

Mr. M. R. Rao, the main speaker declared that Mr. Chandvarkar owed his seat in the Corporation to the Karnatakis and specially Kanara Saraswats and by his anti-National attitude had proved himself unworthy of the trust reposed in him by the voters. He hoped that the choice of the voters would fall on a better candidate in the next Municipal elections.

The meeting among other things passed resolutions congratulating the released Karnataki Satyagrahis and urging boycott of the Round Table Conference.

CHANDAVARKAR'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

Mr. Rao in moving the resolution expressing condemnation of the action of Mr. Chandavarkar and other Corporators declared that there was no doubt that an overwhelming majority of the people were behind the national flag and their sentiments in the matter had been voiced at several public meetings held in Bombay. If Mr. Chandavarkar felt the least doubt regarding the true feelings of the voters he should have sounded their views by going house to house, as he had done during his election campaign In voting against the national flag Mr. Chandavarkar had clearly flouted the mandate of his electorate whom he claimed to represent.

DON'T BE COMMUNALISTS.

The incident should prove as a warning to them that in future they should refuse to be guided by communal sentiments and only return such candidates who would stand by the people and the country.

Dr. R. S. Samsi said that the good work done by Mr. Chandavarkar was marred by his hostile attitude on popular questions. Only the other day, the speaker pointed out, Mr. Chandavarkar had voted against the proposal for instituting an inquiry into the Bhendi Bazar shooting tragedy.

Mr. Nadkarni and others also addressed the meeting.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. V. S. Dongre, who presided, in his closing remarks congratulated the released Karnataki Satyagrahis, who were present at the meeting, and paid a tribute to their unflinching courage and sacrifices in the cause of the country. Referring to the resolution, he regretted there were still men in the public life of the country who could remain unmoved and irresponsive to the urge of the present political upheaval. They all knew that thousands of young men were prepared to lay their lives in the service of the national flag. The least that they expected from educated men of Mr. Chandavarkar's note was that they should maintain a neutral attitude on such questions rather than deliberately defy the national sentiment.

Enthusiastic cheers to the released satyagrahis marked the termination of the meeting.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME ADOPTED.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. "That this Sabha strongly condemns the action of those Indians going to the Round Table Conference and re-affirms the Lahore resolution for complete National Independence.

It further urges for the adoption of a programme based on the immediate economic interests of the masses and agitation for the election of the Constituent Assembly through which the popular demands will be enforced.

BETRAYERS OF THE COUNTRY.

2. "That this meeting strongly condemns the unpatriotic action of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar and other Corporators in supporting the amendment, postponing consideration of hoisting the National Flag on the Corporation building and further requests the voters to refrain from voting at the next election in favour such corporators who have betrayed the cause of the country."

SATYAGRAHIS CONGRATULATED.

3. "That this meeting heartily congratulates Karnatak Satyagrahis who have been recently released from the Visapur and Yervada jails. It further congratulates those Karnatakis who have joined the movement for complete national independence."

B. D. D. CHAWL FLAG HOISTING INCIDENT.

—:o:—

COLLECTOR'S CLIMB DOWN.

Notices Withdrawn.

(From A Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

All is well that ends well. The Revenue Department of the local Government, I understand, gave serious consideration to the trouble that the Collector had invited at Naigaum by calling upon Mr. Rowe the Land Manager of the Development Department's Chawls to pull down the National Flags hoisted by the majority of tenants on their respective rooms. As soon as the tenants, most of whom are textile workers, showed their determination not to stand the highhandedness of the Collector, the Revenue Department, it is understood, sent for all the relevent papers and Mr. Dillon, the Collector of Bombay. From the papers, it is found that the Collector was directly responsible for issuing the instructions to Mr. Rowe, firstly to pull down the Flags, secondly, to give notice to vacate to any tenant who defied him and, thirdly, to raise the rent by annas eight of those tenants who insisted on their right to hoist the Flag. The increment in rent was to be treated as advertisement charge for advertising the National Flag on Government premises.

TENANTS THREAT OF VACATING "EN MASSE".

Then the Revenue Department persued the resolutions passed by the tenants at their two meetings held at Kasar Baug. The resolutions challenged the Collector to pursue the policy and assured him that they would refuse to pay the increased rent. The resolutions further expressed the determination of the tenants to hoist the Flag on each and every room, and if all the tenants were served with a notice to vacate, they would vacate the rooms, and thereby deprive the Government of a revenue of over Rs. 16,000 per month. After going through the papers and having discussed the matter with the Collector, the Revenue Department had no hesitation to come to the conclusion that the Collector had bungled in the absence of any specific orders from the Presidency Magistrate who alone could enforce a ban on the National Flag.

It was also brought to the notice of the Collector that if he insisted on pursuing his policy, he would be depriving Government of over Rs. 16,000 per month a sum which it could ill afford to lose in the present times of financial stringency. Ultimately, it was agreed that the tenants on whom notices have been served to vacate should be allowed to hoist the Flag. At the same time, to keep up the prestige of the Collector as well as the Government, the former was authorised to make the following statement to the Press:—

"RUMOURS".

"Rumours are being spread that the rents of rooms in Bombay Development Department's Chawls are being increased. These rumours are entirely false. Rumours are being spread that tenants are being evicted without reason. These rumours are also entirely false. No tenant who pays his rent regularly and observes the conditions of tenancy which he has signed will be evicted."

In this connection it is useful to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the Collector's statement is far from corect, inasmuch as all the tenants who were served with notice to vacate were given no reason. The following is the text of the notice served on them which speaks for itself:—

"In exercise of my powers as Manager of the Development Department's Chawls, I give you notice to peacefully quit and deliver up possession of the above mentioned premises which you hold as a tenant of the Deaprtment on the 1st day of October 1930. Sd. Manager, Development Department Chawls, Bombay, 30th August 1930."

Since the Collector issued the above-mentioned statement on the 10th instant, he also asked Mr. Rowe the Land Manager to withdraw the notices served on the tenants. The Land Manager accordingly went round the chawls on Friday afternoon to assure the tenants that he was acting under instructions of the Collector and he had personally no objection to the tenants hoisting the Flag. In pursuance of the new policy, Mr. Rowe withdrew the notices in the following terms:—

NOTICES WITHDRAWN.

Memo: Mr.——tenant of Room No.——Block No.——Plot, Naigaum is informed that the notice of eviction dated——given to him is hereby cancelled. (Sd.) Manager, Development Department Chawls. Dated, Naigaum 12-9-30.

CONSULT.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.

Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. Ry.

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The fact is that in Bombay, the Hindus, Muslims and notably the Parsees including the business magnates have thoroughly identified themselves with the Natiinal cause and hence money simply comes flowing wherever an appeal for funds is made. Of course, I must say, in one respect, from the Swadeshi point of view, Bengal is ahead of her sister provinces, I mean, the eschewing of Bilati cigaretts.—"Patrika."

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—:o:—

The annual report of this Company for the year ended February 1930 discloses very satisfactory results. The number of policies issued during the year is 5,828; the net premium income during the year amounted to Rs. 1,54,194-8-0 and the total Funds increased from Rs. 3,03,700 to Rs. 4,20,250 which is principally investigated in gilt-edged securities.

Another very prominent feature in the report is that the matured policy holders have been paid the refund of 25 per cent of the total premiums paid by them as bonus in addition to the guaranteed sum paid to them. Out of the total number of 5,828 policies written by the Company during the year, Messrs. R. M. Divadkar and Company, the Company's Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency have contributed not less than 2,351 i.e. half the total number and have made collections to the extent of Rs. 74,000 on account of premium during the year.

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—:o:—

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Vigorous Monsoon In Gujarat.

POONA, Sept. 14.

Yesterday's depression has moved southwards and lies this morning about a hundred miles south-west of Jhansi. The monsoon has been vigorous in Gujarat, the Konkan, west Central India, west Central Provinces and east United Provinces. It has given the normal amount of rainfall in Lower Burma, from Assam to Orissa, in west United Provinces, in the East and North Punjab, east Central India, Berar and north Madras coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Central India, Berar, the Konkan, and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Bihar, Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and north Madras coast. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir and east Rajputana.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point and Tavoy two inches each: Maymyo and Rangoon one; Sibsagar, Dhubri and Mymensingh three quarters; Indore five; Hoshangabad three; Bhopal, Gorakhpur and Bahraich two; Khandwa and Mukteswar one and a half; Pachmarhi one; Lucknow three quarters: Surat five; Bhavnagar four; Delhi and Ludhiana one: Mahabaleshwar five; Khandala four; Bombay two; Marmagao one and a half; Ratnagiri three quarters.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease from Gujarat and the Konkan to east Central India and the Punjab, and increase in Burma along the eastern Himalayas and the submontane regions, of Bihar and Bengal, east Central India and the east United Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rainfall is likely in Tennaserim, east United Provinces and east Central India and its neighbourhood.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY SEPTEMBER, 15, 1930.

INDIA AND BRITAIN

—:o:—

The September issue of the "Round Table" contains an interesting article on the "Crisis in India". Set in a historical background, the treatment of the present 'impasse' is, for the "Round Table" undeniably sympathetic while the section on "Mahatma Gandhi and Non-co-operation" is all that can be expected of an honest critic suffering from inevitable limitations. It is a plea for dyarchy which is the "Round Table's" tribute to the late Mr. Lionel Curtis who was its first Editor. True "the remedy for the present misunderstandings between Great Britain and India is the assumption of responsibility for Government by Indians themselves". But only "in the long run". Meanwhile there should be dyarchy at the centre, and it should be well-defined." Wherever the line be drawn it must define beyond all possibility of dispute, where the lines of British and Indian responsibility respectively begin and end, and "must ensure that each element has the power and the means to make its responsibility effective in its own sphere." The conclusion is well argued and irresistible, given the correctness of the premises that are in fact entirely fallacious.

The assumptions are that the British Raj is not maintained contrary to the will of the Indian people which "would be foreign to the modern spirit of democratic England"; that for nearly 150 years it has been bestowing on India all the blessings of a benign and civilised rule "never enjoyed within the record of history," and that India is not fit to "administer the system of Government created by the British" since there is no unity—and therefore a grave danger of disorder anarchy and chaos—among the different elements of India and since India has yet "to develop the political organisms—the parliaments—which alone will enable her to discharge the function of government in a constitutional manner without destroying peace, the liberty of the subject, and all chance of rapid improvement in the economic condition of the people." The first assumption is only to be stated to be condemned. Out of 320 million Indians even 30 million cannot be found to deny that the British Raj is maintained "contrary to the will of the Indian people". Much has been said about the supposed partiality of the peasantry to the British. It is demonstrately a misstatement of facts. And in this connection it is enough to refer to a significant admission by a special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", whose recent tour has conclusively proved to him that the countryside is with Gandhiji.

The suggestion regarding the development of "political organisms" is equally objectionable. It cannot be made a condition precedent to Swaraj. Ostrogorski has been cited to prove the necessity of parties. But the fundamental fact has been ignored that parties are the result of liberty and not the cause. Is there any instance of a slave nation developing "political organisms?" A reference to the very Ostrogorski would show that "political organisms" did not spring up in America or Canada before they achieved their freedom. We are called upon, with equally fallacious plausibility to get ourselves to assume power without danger to the 150 years of good work done by Britain, before we demand it. And yet every argument against our supposed unfitness is an argument for Swaraj. We propose to examine in another article how 150 years of British administration call aloud for a complete change.

THOSE SENSIBLE MEN!

—:o:—

Mr. G. T. Garratt, a retired Bombay Civilian, contributes to the "Nation and Athanenaeum" of August 23 an article analysing the attitude of the younger section of the British business community in India towards the Indian National Demand and would have his readers believe that the younger men "who realise that they have got to live and work in a new India" took a much more sensible view than the "older generation" who are "still inclined to think that they have done their duty by an occasional outburst against the weakness of the Government, and a few rather flamboyant speeches on such occasions as St. Andrew's Day dinners." Mr. Garratt wrote before the recent resolutions of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association reaffirming its die-hard attitude were passed and before the Bombay Branch of that body registered a "volte face" against its previous reasonable attitude and thus hastened to fall into line with Calcutta. It is surprising to notice that Mr. Garratt, reviewing in London the policy the non-official British community in India has adopted towards Indian political advance, should be so inaccurately informed as to conclude: "Many people, especially in Calcutta, hold that the Simon Commission has been too doctrinaire in insisting upon the same stereotyped constitution for each of the eight main Provinces" and we do not know what substantial ground he has to assert: "It is quite possible that there is more hope in the British business man's line of approach to the problem of a settlement in India than there is in that of the official and the politician." He is right in saying that "the official cannot get away from the desire to keep a firm hold of one end of the leading reins" but he is unjust to the Indian politician when he remarks that this official obstinacy "only makes the Indian politician caper the more wildly." The Indian political leaders have no illusions about the official attitude. They have no reason "to caper the more wildly." Nor have they any illusions about the eventual support the non-official British community gives to officialdom in measures the latter takes to check the insurgence of national aspirations."

Mr. Garratt suggests that "English business men, being brought continually into touch with Indian industrialists, understand the strength of the Indian demand to control the Departments of Commerce and Finance" and warns his countrymen that "there is not likely to be any real political stability till this point has been conceded." But so far the British business community in this country has given no evidence that although it may realise the strength of this particular aspect of the Indian National Demand, it will be ready to meet it even half way. Those younger members of the community whom Mr. Garratt credits with "the wish to face the situation like sensible business men" have, as the recent resolutions of the European Association at Bombay and Calcutta, and the fulminations of Mr. Travers indicate shown no willingness to be "sensible."

MR. SHAUKAT ALI WILL GO

Modesty was never a virtue with

A PROPER CHALLENGE

(BY PAUL PRY.).

The letter of Mr. Dorab E. Banaji of Poona in "The Chronicle" of the 13th instant challenging Mr. M. M. Banaji of Bombay to call a public meeting to settle the question of the influence of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha is a challenge of the proper sort. I have always thought that this is the only argument to silence such persons like the Banajis, the Setts, the Sapats, the Jacob Israels, and others of that ilk who are anxious to show how pro-British they are. When they, "Hard Facts," "Kunbi", "The Old Maharata," the "Evening News," the "Times of India," and other Anglo-Indian papers and their correspondents in other parts of India, not to forget the Great Panjandrum of Bombay and the Great Flunkey of Ahmedabad, Ghuznavi of Bengal, and the others whose names I do not at present remember, when these people clamour that the Congress is leading people astray and that "all right-thinking persons" agree with them and approve of the repression of the Government and its determination to ignore the Congress, they should be challenged to prove what they say and the best way to challenge them is to ask them to call public meetings all over India and see how many "right-thinking persons" will rally to their call. Ridiculous and absurd as it is to pretend that the Congress is not the most influential political body in India, these people would have us believe that it only represents views and aspirations of a fraction of the population of India! They still talk of that mythical quantity "the dumb millions" who are so happy and contented under the 'ma-bap' Government, these innocent people who have hardly heard the name of Mahatma Gandhi and what the Congress stands for. One can very well understand that the British exploit this belief and make people abroad believe that the Congress movement is only due to disgruntled and disappointed failed B.A.'s and hard-up lawyers. For intelligent and well-informed people here in India, to believe this is either self-delusion or absolute lack of imagination. One can imagine a wooden-headed bureaucracy, jealous of its vested interest, going to settle the destiny of India and its 320 millions of inhabitants by ignoring the views of the only body which represents the majority of such a huge population, but it is inconceivable that any intelligent and patriotic person, who understands the exact condition of the country and its determination to reach a certain goal, can be found to encourage the Government to ignore the Congress! I have come across many thoughtful persons who think that this will be the most dangerous experiment that the British Government will yet undertake. Can you, for a moment, think of it—to ignore the Congress after what the Civil Disobedience movement has demonstrated? Governments in many countries have committed fatal blunders. Will this be one of these?

SATYAGRAHI'S SONG

Much like the rivers that happy hie,
To serve the great wide sea;
As Satyagrahi my joy doth cry
To work and work for thee—
My country!

From mountains great, thro' prickly gorse,
Begins the first wee rill;
A Mahatma—Saint with first remorse
For thee my heart did fill—
My country!

The rivers as they farther go,
Flow deeper and more wide;
My service too doth larger grow,
The more and more thou'rt
My country!

The rivers as they murmur by,
Their captive soul to free,
A lullaby they sing, and sigh,—
The sea—the sea,
The wondrous sea!

My thoughts and feelings all remind me
Of thy captivity;
Their burden doth completely blind me
To aught—but thee.—
My country!

Where'er they go, the rivers sow
On thirsty land, a dower;
Love's ways to show, to friend and foe
Doth Satyagrahi soul-power
Strive nobody!

Their goal the rivers to attain,
With joy their trials face;
Though certain death is all they gain,
Still for the sea they race
Quite boldly!

A Satyagrahi's holy song
Has only one import;
With smiles, jail, lathi, any wrong,
E'en death itself to court,
For country!

—SEVIKA.

REPRESSION AND TYRANNY

"A power of expression habitually enjoyed tends to develop a habit of mind in the Government which regards all effectively troublesome criticism as sedition and it allows a Government which is always partly responsible itself for seditious conspiracy to avoid its own share of the blame and impose the whole upon the shoulders of its opponents. As arms make for wars, so the possession of coercive powers makes for tyranny. The power and policy of repression do not make for tranquility, but repression—and nothing more."

—J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.
(1911-12.)

WHAT IS LIBERTY.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL FROM EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS ESSENTIAL

(By Lalubhai Samaldas.)

II.

One of the most important items of administrative reform which the Congress has tried its best to get introduced for the last 50 years is that of the separation of the Executive from the Judical functions. On this subject Professor Laski has a good deal to say from the view point of its effects in securing Liberty to citizens He says, "The citizens of a State choose men to make the laws under which they are to live. It is urgent that they should be binding upon all without fear or favour; that I, for instance, should be able to live, secure in the knowledge that they will not apply to me differently from their incidence upon others. In Anglo-Saxon countries it has been regarded as elementary that the interpretation of law should be entrusted to an independent body of officials, the judges—who can arbitrate impartially between Government and citizens."

INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY.

He insists that when a man has been appointed to a judicial office, nothing must stand in the way of his complete independence of mind. To secure this independence it is not only necessary that a judicial officer should be entitled to hold his post till he attains a certain age, but that his promotion should not depend upon the will of the executive. It must be due to some such reasoning that the old system of appointing a judge of the High Court to the executive Councillorship of Local Governments is getting out of vogue. After giving instances to prove the correctness of his thesis, the author lays down. "that the reparation of the Judicial from the Executive power. the right of the former to determine legality of executive decision, is the basis of freedom". In India the Government have always stood up against the introduction of this administrative reform on grounds which appear to most of us to be almost flimsy. According to Laski's dictum one would be justified in saying that the action of the Government in not meeting this persistent demand of the people, is tantamount to their with-holding Freedom from the people.

"BILL OF RIGHTS."

The author then refers to another institutional mechanism for the purpose of safeguarding freedom, which is well known as the Bill of Rights. This phrase implies that "certain principles, freedom of speech, protection from arbitrary arrest and the like" are to be regarded as sacred and ought to be enshrined in a document which can be revoked neither by the Executive nor the Legislative. These Bills of Rights not only act as a check upon the possible excesses on the part of Government, but they are a constant warning to the citizens to be on their guard against any encroachment on the same; for if they are careless it is certain that they will have to be fought for in the future in the same way as they had been fought for in the past. This means that people should not remain content by getting the Bills of Rights on the Statute Book, but that they should be determined to see that they are maintained. After giving some instances of the encroachments made on such Rights in free America and England the author says "yet, it is I think, obvious that unless such breaches are deliberately and definitely punished.

(Continued on page 8.)

* The first article was published on 11th instant.

ENOUGH OF PEACE RECRIMINATIONS.

—:o:—

GET ON WITH WORK

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

"Let the public judge". That is what the poor very much misunderstood. Peace-intermediaries say. What a spectacle! What an appeal, what a lament for understanding and sympathy to "the public", from people who yet in their simplicity openly tell us that the country is quite apart from the masses—the people who form the Congress. This pose of hurt innocence is either the result of their supreme capacity for self-delusion or an index of their utter inability to understand the forces underlying the present Mass Movement for Freedom as led and guided by the Congress. That is the best that the most charitably-inclined members of the public to others who are not so charitably inclined and who are critical observers, who would not mince matters when it comes to assessing values and who do not hesitate to say that all these peace moves on the part of the intermediaries were only a desire on their part to show that they were patriots and that they were willing to get the Congressmen on to the Round Table Conference to rub shoulders with them, when deciding the fate of Future India, and that the main driving force behind their efforts even after the baldest of bald and vague statements of the Viceroy, was nothing but a self-regarding one.

AN IMPOSSIBLE POSITION.

If such a charge is levelled at their door by "the public", have they any answer? They may have been asked by some leaders to be intermediaries for an understanding—we may grant that—but we may ask—were they also asked to hang on to the Peace negotiations when they knew—or at least they ought to have known—that there was not the ghost of a chance of a peace-with-honour and carry them on so long as practically to ensure the creation of a peace-at-any-price atmosphere by the very trying of the negotiations: a state of things very conducive to their being able to attend the R. T. Conference without molestation—perhaps even with covert blessings? Do they take the public to be so very gullible as to believe every thing they say in explanation? The public knows how the Allies fought the German group in the last Great War, by all kinds of propaganda and peace-talks and created a defeatist atmosphere in Germany which was to a very appreciable extent responsible for the Armistice. Let us tell these intermediaries frankly, that the public as represented by the masses behind the Congress cannot help feeling that a bad day's work was undertaken and done when the peace intermediaries failed to grasp their limitations and like peace-at-any-price-defeatist-people persisted in their attempts at an understanding between the Government and the Congress in the face of the clearly impossible position which was apparent from the beginning.

PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE.

The very first letter of the Viceroy which dogmatised that there were matters in regard to which we were not at present in a position to negotiate should have made it clear to them that rather than go to the Congress leaders for a commitment of their views, as intelligent self-respecting Indians who are laying a claim to being patriots, they should have insisted on the Viceroy clearly stating what that particular phrase meant, before proceeding with the negotiations. In the judgment of the public, to whom they are now appealing for understanding, they stand accused of a gross error of judgment and perhaps even something worse. But that is not enough. They were bound to fail from the very beginning and they did fail. But may the public ask—"Why were they called upon as intermediaries, to condemn the movement led by the Congress? Was it a condition precedent demanded by the Viceroy, before he gave permission to these good men for being entrusted with peace-talks? Was it in reality a hall-mark of their acceptability? But what is the use of asking these questions? It would not mend matters. The harm has been done. Let these peace-talk-patriots go to the Round Table Conference together with the Liberals and others to do what they think right. They do not represent the public. They cannot represent them. If they feel like challenging this statement. I would very meekly ask—"Would they dare address a public meeting at the Azad Maidan, Bombay and get the people's sanction"? I promise that I shall be present there to see for myself what answer the public gives.

But enough of these peace-talk recriminations. They only sidetrack our energies. We have more urgent and important business to attend. We cannot afford to be lax. Let us be up and get on with our work.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Perturbed.

The British weekly journals offer comments on the breakdown of the "peace parleys" in India and the holding of a Round Table Conference without the participation of the Congress in a manner which ill-conceals their chagrin and disappointment. The "Nation and Athenaeum" suddenly discovers that the Congress would have been a "strong disruptive influence". It desires the MacDonald Government to go ahead and we are sure it would gladly endorse the suggestion of the "News-Chronicle" that Mr. Lloyd George should preside over the Conference. The suggestion has provoked most effective sarcasm from the "Morning Post". The abstention of the Congress is a source of assumed gratification to journals who represent the Die-hard Tory view and stand for the type of Imperialism advocated by the Lloyd George-Herbert Samuel-Reading clique, but the "Spectator" bluntly suggests that when the Congress is absent "it is all the more necessary not to ignore what it represents." But the Conference is being held, ignoring what the Congress represents and the salutary advice of the "Spectator" will, we suppose, be unpalatable to official Labour, drunk with power and oblivious to the need of meeting the Indian situation with courage and imaginative insight. Nor can Mr. MacDonald relish the suggestion of the "Saturday Review" that he should put before the Conference a 'definite policy". So far he has evolved none and will be unable to do anything in this direction, unless his dictator, Mr. Lloyd George, lays it down for him.

Absurd.

The straightforward and extremely inconvenient observations of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri regarding the Simon Report at a meeting of the East India Association, London, on July 22, considerably queered the pitch of the retired pro-Consuls of the Indian Empire and they promptly formed a society called the Indian Empire Society—to protect the opportunities for lucrative employment for Britain's sons and daughters overseas, particularly in India. The old age pensioners from India, headed by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, did not at all relish Mr. Sastri's important constitutional point that a Dominion had the right to secede. If India were really to be given Dominion Status, this question is bound to arise. General Hertzog is sure to raise it at the ensuing Imperial Conference on behalf of South Africa. So Sir Michael O'Dwyer would place, in his reply to Mr. Sastri on behalf of his Indian Empire Society, the axe at the very root of the tree. He asserts that "Parliament is not pledged to Dominion Status for India." But the constitutional Pundits of Great Britain, among whom are men like Dr. Gilbert Slater, will feel insulted if Sir Michael O'Dwyer presumes to be considered one of them. As regards Parliament's promises, other

Sir Manubhai Mehta's Mistake.

While embarking for England, Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Dewan of Bikaner, made a statement to the Press in which he said. "The leaders of the Congress having asked for the right to secede from the Empire have gone beyond the Declaration of 1917.... Therefore the Princes are afraid they are not likely to be serviceable to this cause." In his anxiety to run down Congress leaders, the talented Dewan of Bikaner has evidently forgotten three things: first, that the Declaration of 1917 is officially accepted to mean "Dominion Status"; second, that the right of secession is implicit in Dominion Status; and third, that the Princes themselves are formally committed to Dominion Status.

"Full Height."

Sir Manubhai concludes: "....but with the other claims of British India, they have every sympathy and they will help to the utmost in the realisation of the aspirations of British Indians to attain to the full height of the political status of the country." We do not know what he refers to as "other claims", nor does he clearly define "the full height of political status" of his country. He evidently does not entertain the ordinary conception of "full height of political status"—a strictly voluntary association of one country with another. By imposing limitations to the prejudice of India's "full height", Sir Manubhai is doing a service neither to his Motherland, nor to the Princes, nor even to Britain herself.

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THE STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

PART THAT PARSIS MUST PLAY.

(By MANECKJI K. PATEL.)

Swaraj is a subject on which the attention of the people of India has been fixed, since the last session of tre Congress held at Lahore, with an almost universal anxiety, and for the Government's decision upon which they are now looking with the most intense interest. The day of despotism and bureaucracy is drawing to a close in India. The day of democracy is opening out. We may have to wait, but we are on the winning side. It is with the rising, not the setting, sun that the Indian Satyagrahis have thrown in their lot, and as surely as day follows night so surely shall justice, freedom, and national government replace the existing anachronistic administration, which leave us so much to deplore. It may linger, but it comes. The question that now lies before MacDonald, Baldwin, Lloyd George, and other English statesmen to solve is, whether they would grant to India "Substance of Independence" or Dominion Status in the near future, or continue their policy of benevolent despotism. Lord Morley tried to solve the question by inaugurating the policy of concession combined with coercion and thus compromised the noble principles of a life-time. His halting reforms proved him too weak for his environment. His successor Mr. Montagu proved himself a little bolder and evolved a more generous scheme for the administration of this country. But he too continued the policy of repression. We have seen that the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms have failed to spread peace and contentment in the land. And it is to be seen now what Mr. Benn, the present Secretary of State, is going to do. The policy of concession combined with coercion signally failed in Ireland, and it would not be expected, therefore, to produce better results in this country.

IRRESISTIBLE TIDE OF FREEDOM.

It is not within the power of any statesman, however high may be his position, to obstruct the tide of progress, otherwise than for a time, by a policy of reaction. The current of advance cannot be stemmed. No man can withstand the flowing tide. Temporary spasms or reaction are inevitable. They pass away like footprints on the sand. It is not given to any human agency to set back the dial of time. The result of reaction is always to galvanise into fresh life. The waves of progress are irresistibly dashing against the breakwater of prejudice, and even now the day is dawning which Lord Macaulay declared would be the proudest day of England's history. Some of us have every reason to hope that our just demands will be listened to and considered with sympathy and generously granted. In spite of all our present troubles, this is a time of hopefulness and not depression. It is a time for more strenuous and energetic work for securing that political enfranchisement which we believe to be our inherent right.

REALISATION OF SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

Stimulated by the continual irritation of an alien Government, by contact with Western science and civilisation, India has awakened to a new realisation of self-consciousness, and the reactionary policy of the Imperial Government has hastened the nation's demand for Swaraj. The study of Western ideals of liberty and justice have recalled to her the necessity of self-government if any true freedom is to be realised, if any healthy national life is to be maintained. It is not that Hindu contact with Western ideals and Western culture has induced the growth of a foreign excrescence which expresses itelf in a demand for political freedom, but rather that after a long period of weakness and degeneration, the continued pressure of Western supremacy, and the stimulus of Western culture and civilisation, have hastened the time of regeneration, have promoted a healthy reaction and renewed in India the consciousness of her ancient ideals, of her latent powers, of her own traditions of liberty, of justice, of constitutionalism. The redemption of the promise made to this country by Great Britain, through its responsible Ministers, from the floor of the House of Commons, will bring to India new life, new joy, new hope, and new means of social, economic and political salvation. On the other hand, Great Britain will acquire honour and glory to which no nation in the history of the world has ever dared to aspire.

MALADMINISTRATION.

England has now definitely acknowledged political and national independence to be the ultimate goal of India. But the conflict between the two nations has not yet ceased, firstly, because Indians as a nation have now no faith in British promises and, secondly, because no limit of time has been assigned for the grand consummation. The faith of the people of India in the assertion of the British that it is their desire to govern India for the good of her people survived many severe shocks. They saw the greater part of their revenues exported annually to England without a direct equivalent. They saw all the higher posts in the State reserved for Englishmen, to the exclusion of their own countrymen, in defiance of Acts of Parliament. They saw the exploitation of their country by British railway and other companies whose interest has been guaranteed, from the proceeds of their taxation. They saw the Currency Act passed in the interests of Britain. They saw themselves submitting to heavy and unrelieved taxation over the expenditure of which they had no control. They saw the expenses of wars outside their own country and undertaken in the interests of the whole British Empire charged to them in direct violation not merely of Acts of Parliament but even of ordinary justice. They saw the whole internal and external Government of the country, both civil and military, conductd by means of foreign officials at an enormous expense, and in this, the management of their own affairs, they have been allowed no representation, no voice; their sole privilege has been to pay taxes and to obey. All this and much more India has borne, hoping all things, believing all things, enduring all things, because she trusted that the errors were those of a particular political party in England and that the heart of the British nation was sound at the core. Unfortunately, the recent events have combined to undermine this belief to a very serious extent. The Indians, as a nation, do not now believe in the good faith of the British.

FRIENDSHIP OF INDIA.

Mr. James Caird, in the report of the Commission on the condition of India, appointed in 1879, gave a true explanation of the Imperial policy, when he wrote:—"We have introduced a system, the first object of which for a foreign Government is necessarily the subjection of the people." Here is a frank-hearted and perfectly straightforward statement, which is consistent with the actions of the British Government in India. Though not ethically justifiable it has at least the dignity of honesty. Britain missed her mission in America, and it has been and will be a matter of poignant regret to Englishmen, and an indelible stamp of failure in this connection has been marked on the history of the British Empire. It is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped that the short-sighted policy of some British Ministers which cost England the loss of its American Colonies will not be pursued in India with similar disastrous results, and that English statesmen, profitting by their experience in America will treat India differently. The lesson learnt from the American episode ought to point out to the Britishers the path of duty in India. Instead of frittering away their energies in a vain attempt to stem the irressistible tide of freedom and independence, they ought to be the willing and active guides of the children of the soil in a sublime and bloodless revolution. The principles of honour and justice with which Englishmen claim to have associated themselves imperatively demand that the British should not only recognise the validity of India's claim but give to it their ungrudging support. By so doing they would recover the respect, the confidence and the friendship of India herself, while their gain in moral strength and dignity, among the nations of the world would be incalculable.

INDIAN CULTURE AND CIVILISATION.

It has been often asserted that representative institutions are alien to the Indians who are, therefore, not fit for them. Nothing could be more absurd than this. So far from representative institutions being alien to the genius of the nation, they had their origin in India, and underlie the whole social structure of indigenous society. If it be urged that the Indians labour under a number of disabilities which cannot but prevent them enjoying the fruits of self-government, it would be rightly contended that no nation in the history of the world had ever waited for self-government till all its disabilities were removed. England enjoyed freedom, when it was in a semi-barbarous state, and when India was able to boast of high civilisation. Some of the ancient sages of India by their deep learning and profound meditation succeeded in solving many knotty questions of philosophy and theology; some poetic geniuses by flights of imagination, ascended the loftiest heights of Parnassus and secured for themselves seats by the side of poets like Homer and Virgil, Milton and Shakespeare; the Hindus may justly be proud of their Kapila and Sankaracharya, and of their Valmiki and Kalidasa.

SELF-SACRIFICING PARSIS.

It has often been alleged that the Hindus being in a numerical majority will override all other communities, espelially the Parsis. Absurd statements like this result from people talking about matters that they have not been at the pains to master. They forget that it is not numbers but abilities, industry and enterprise that tell. Alike in the past and present, the Parsis have ever held and ever will hold their own, and whatever advantages flow from an improved administration of India, they will ever obtain, in virtue of their hereditary capacity and energy and pluck a full and fair share. Of all the minority communities of India the Parsis are the last that should entertain any apprehension of unfair treatment by reason of their numerical inferiority, inasmuch as they were the first to sow the seeds of nationality which has germinated in the Indian soil and the educated Hindus are not slow to recognise this. It is an incontrovertible fact that the relations between the Parsis and non-Parsis in India have ever been so cordial that at municipal and council elections, Hindus and Mohamedans have often preferred a Parsi to a member of their own race, even when the qualifications of the candidates were nearly equal. A little consideration would show that it is idle to deny to the Hindu nationalists a genuine sympathy with and an earnest desire to ameliorate the condition of all sections of the Indian community, irrespective of caste, creed or nationality. It should also be remembered by the Parsis that one of the most striking features of the present national revival in India is the tendency to remove all religious and caste barriers. In the circumstances, it is highly gratifying to note that the majority of the Parsee community have made common cause with the Hindus and heartily co-operate with them in pressing the question of Swaraj on the attention of the Government, as their great co-religionists Dadabhai and Pherozesha had done for half a century in the past. All honour, therefore, to those self-sacrificing Parsi ladies and gentlemen who have launched themselves heartily into the national struggle and cheerfully suffer imprisonment and otherwise make colossal sacrifices in serving the cause of Mother Hind.

MODERN NAPOLEON ON A LONELY ISLAND!

(Continued from page 1.)

ther and my uncle generally sit with me, and we kill our time in gossiping and playing cards. Other army officers who are here with me are more gloomy than I am. I am here practically like a living man buried in a grave. This is not a very big island and the inhabitants do not know me. My condition is like that of a corpse lying a grave cut off from the outside world.

"Are you always reminded of your beautiful country?" I asked.

A smile lit his face. He said "My country is not beautiful. There is nothing in it that you can call—beautiful. It is a dry plain. The mountains in it have very dangerous passes. The deserts are so dreary that even animals fly away from them. Still it is my native land. I prefer it to other places, and I have given proof of my love for it. I wanted to make it a strong nation and to make it free. But alas! That was not to be.

FATES HAD WILLED OTHERWISE.

Circumstances did not favour me and I could not achieve what I had undertaken to do."

"Will you ask again if I were reminded of Riff?" he himself put the question.

PINING FOR RIFF.

"Yes" he went to reply "I am, reminded of it every moment of my life. I am reminded of my friends and relatives and especially of those brave comrades who fought with me against our enemies in the field. They showed remarkable courage and valour and the world had to admit it. When I remember then it is with a heavy heart.

He turned his head. There was a break in his voice. I could see he was rubbing his eyes with his loose sleeves, because he was in Arab garments.

TEARS ROLLED DOWN HIS EYES.

He had wrapped his body with cloth called "Brinis" in Arabic. If is made out of white wool. The ladies who are with him keep themselves busy with spinning and weaving. They spin wool and cotton and make cloth out of it for their use. They then prepare their garments which are rather costly as they are studded with gold. These ladies do not observe any Purdah because they all belong to the same family.

INDIA

ALONE CAN MAKE

High-Class Soaps

Cheaply Not Europe

There is no country in the world better endowed by nature with means for material prosperity than INDIA is and yet there is no country in the world more poverty-stricken. We look on helplessly while other countries enrich themselves at our expense.

Take the instance of SOAP. No European country has such facilities for making high-class toilet soaps cheaply as India has. Soap is made either from animal fats or vegetable oils. Animal fats are largely used in Europe for edible purposes and their supplies are so limited that fish oils are used as butter substitutes after a chemical treatment called Hodrogenation. Oil seeds are imported into Europe at heavy cost from India and other countries. The price of good animal fats and vegetable oils being thus very high, many European soap makers are using in the manufacture of soap such loathsome materials as SLAUGHTER HOUSE OFFAL, (see Gadd's Book on soap making) fats from DEAD COWS and PIGS and greases recovered by boiling down animal matter obtained from STREET SWEEPING (See "Scientific American" of December, 1926, page 439).

To the high cost of European soaps should be added the high profits of the makers. The prices are further loaded by the freight and middleman's charges and further yet by the import duty. THUS FOREIGN SOAPS WHEN CHEAP, CANNOT BUT BE VERY BAD.

Oil seeds suitable for making high-class toilet soaps are produced largely in India Godrej's Indian made Vegetable Toilet Soaps are all guaranteed free from animal fats. THE HIGHER QUALITIES, THAT IS NO S. 1 and 2, ARE BETTER THAN ALL IMPORTED SOAPS by reason of the presence of extract of benzoine (which gives them their chocolate colour), oil of nutmegs and such other substances as are known to have a beneficial effect on the skin. GODREJ'S CHEAPEST SOAPS ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SOAPS. They are perfectly pure and free from uncombined alkali.

In the "Times of India" of 2nd November, 1928, it is said that skin diseases are increasing alarmingly in India and it is owing to the use of cheap foreign soaps.

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BUSINESS MEN AND THE INDIAN REFORMS.

YOUNGER BRITISH MERCHANTS IN INDIA WISH TO BE "SENSIBILE."

Mr. G. T. Garratt writes in the 'Nation and Athenaeum' of August 23:—

European commercial interests in India are usually reputed to be ultra-conservative in their politics, and bitterly opposed to the nationalist movement. This was true enough up to the last few years. Very few businessmen took any interest in local politics, which were felt to be the special 'pigeon' of the Civil Service, and their aloofness was intensified by a certain jealousy which has always existed between officials and non-officials in India ever since those pre-Mutiny days when the latter were considered as 'interlopers'. Certainly there were signs, even before the War, that nationalist activities were likely to be prejudicial to business, but the older men, especially those who profiteered so grossly during the War, adopted the attitude that at any rate the India they knew would last out their time. There has been a considerable change since about 1925. The older generation are still inclined to think that they have done their duty to the country by an occasional outburst against the weakness of the Government, and a few rather flamboyant speeches on such occasions as St. Andrew's Day dinners. There is, however, another group, mostly of younger men who were fighting rather than making money during the war. They realize that they have got to live and work in a new India. There are already signs of a breach between these two groups, and in Calcutta there is a definite struggle proceeding for the control of the European Association.

The views of the older generation are of no great interest. They demand, according to a meeting held last Monday, 'a return to the Morley-Minto Reforms.' Their general attitude is clear from the principal speech which was made by Mr. Andrews. 'What India wanted was strong government, and if Sir Charles Tegart, the Commissioner of Police, had been governing at Simla and Lord Birkenhead at the India Office, India to-day would be quiet.' The other group contains most of those Europeans who have taken any part in working the Montagu Reforms, and nearly all of the more intelligent younger men. The present dispute is over a proposal, made by the more advanced group, to give a general endorsement to the proposals of the Simon Commission. At the time of writing it is still uncertain which section will carry the Calcutta branch of the European Association, but the important point is the existence of an active group amongst the unofficial Europeans in India, which is prepared to accept a new regime, and take an active part in bringing it about.

"LEFT WINGERS."

It is worth considering what are the views current amongst these "Left Wingers", for they approach the question from an angle quite unlike that of the official, however liberal minded, and in many ways they are prepared to go further than the Simon Report. The Civilian is naturally afraid lest his own child, District Administration, shall suffer. He is therefore inclined to leave very strong powers with the Provincial Governors, who in six out of the nine Provinces are normally members of the Civil Service. The business man is chiefly anxious that any transfer of responsibility shall be real, so that there should be more chance of the next 'reforms' being permanent, and it is political stability which he mostly desires. The Simon Commission has in this matter tended to accept the official point of view, and given the Provincial Governor a position which practically makes him his own Prime Minister, while at the same time possessing enormous residuary and emergency powers. The business man is as anxious about security as the official, but would prefer to leave the emergency powers with the Central Government, so as to give the provincial legislatures more chances of functioning as really responsible bodies. Many people, especially in Calcutta, hold that the Simon Commission has been too doctrinaire in insisting upon the same sterotyped constitution for each of the eight main Provnces. There is something to be said for the idea of provincial round-table conference to decide the form of each provincial government. There is one obvious advantage in this proposal. Nearly all Indian politicians object to the presence of official Ministers in the Provincial Cabinets, and it is clear that this provision was introduced into the Report in order to meet the case of Bengal, and possibly one or two other Provinces. It would be far better if the difficulty of placing the department of Law and Order in the hands of a Bengal Hindu or Moslem was recognized as a special problem, and not made the ground for a general provision which will endanger the whole idea of responsible government. It is also believed by many English business men that Second Chambers would make certain emergency powers unnecessary, and would obviate the very real danger of Provincial Governors continually being at loggerheads with their legislatures. The Second Chambers would be Indian, but men chosen to represent agricultural and commercial interests, and hence conservative.

English businessmen, being brought continually into touch with Indian industrialists, understand the strength of the Indian demand to control the Departments of Commerce and Finance. The nationalist movement draws its funds from a comparatively small group of Indian business leaders, and the history of the last few years shows that there is not likely to be any real political stability until this point has been ceded. The question of the Army is relatively less important; most nationalist politicians would be prepared to accept the proposals of the Simon Report, if a further measure of Indianization was included, and provision made for a fixed Budget grant of about 50 crores. The Indian demand for commercial and fiscal freedom is much more fundamental, and for this reason English business men tend to concentrate on the idea of a commercial convention with India. The phrase is understood by Indian politicians, for a fiscal convention already exists. It is most important to put the future trading relations between Great Britain and India on a clear basis, and such a convention, while defining the position, would ripen naturally into a treaty when India gained the Dominion Status which is now recognized as inevitable by all serious opinion in India. It would also be better if certain questions were thrashed out now. Is England to receive 'national' treatment, or merely that of the 'most-favoured-nation". The question has already arisen in connection with coastal shipping. A convention would also probably arrange that the Indian tariff would be regulated by a non-political board. There is no doubt that the next few years will see an increasing demand for a heavy tariff, and a convention would have to settle the question of imperial preference, and possibly the fixing of a maximum tariff against British goods. Again, the European trading community is naturally alarmed over the possibility of differential treatment. This raises the whole problem of the future status of the European before the law. If that of European British subjects is guaranteed, it might hardly be necessary to prevent discrimination against European-managed companies, and there is more danger of Government discrimination in matters of administration than of law.

"MORE HOPE."

It is quite possible that there is more hope in the British business man's line of approach to the problem of a settlement in India than there is in that of the official and the politician. The official cannot get away from the desire to keep a firm hold of one end of the leading-reins, and the knowledge of this only makes the Indian politician caper the more wildly. The business man has no illusions about democracy in the East, but he does know that if responsibility is to be transferred, it must be transferred "en bloc". He would therefore go further than the Simon Report in the matter of Provincial autonomy, and the curtailment of the Governor's autocratic powers. On the other hand, realizing that the legislatures cannot hope for a generation to be really democratic, he would try and weight them by the addition of a Second Chamber which would represent the more solid agricultural interests. This attitude has undoubtedly surprised many retired Anglo-Indians, who are used to the completely irresponsible outlook of European business men before the war, when they remained socially much more aloof from Indians than to-day, and their only incursions into politics were to urge the Government to 'keep a stiff upper lip.' The retired Provincial Governors and Army officers who, together with a few Conservative politicians, form the bulk of the "Die-Hards' in this country, have been surprised and disappointed to find a considerable group of Bombay and Calcutta business men openly supporting Lord Irwin. It would be a mistake to assume that this new attitude is due to any sudden 'change of heart,' though the present generation is probably more open-minded and fundamentally decent than its predecessors. Most of them would still be prepared to support an autocratic British Government of the nineteenth century type, if they believed that such an institution could possibly survive, but, as this is clearly impracticable, they wish to face the situation like sensible business men. The first step is to get into touch with those men on the Indian side who can really 'deliver the goods', and come to a working agreement with them. This, after all, is what Lord Irwin is doing.

KALIAWADI SEVA DAL'S WORK.

—:o:—

KALIAWADI, Sept. 11.

Kaliawadi Seva Dal was inaugurated on 16-8-30 amid great enthusiasm of youths.

Picketing work was undertaken and on 2nd at Kaliawadi Polling Station and on the next day at Bhattai Polling Station and due to organised work only 1 to 2 votes were given at Kaliawadi while not a single vote was noted at Bhattai, a place which is wholly inhabited by the Muslims. Night-watch and village organisation work have also been undertaken."

WORLD OF SPORTS.

America Retains Polo Trophy.

THE SCARBOROUGH FESTIVAL : ENGLISH PEER'S CLASSIC DOUBLE : ENGLISH SUCCESSES AT EMPIRE GAMES.

Much interest in recent weeks has centred on the International Polo Tournament between England and America. The teams play for the Westchester Cup—an unlovely Trophy much coveted by those who play this hard riding game. America has successfully defended the trophy, having now both the cup matches played, thanks to the fine all-round play of their representatives. The outstanding players of the English side were Guiness, Lacey and Roark, but the Americans made the most of their scoring chances and won a most thrilling game after the hardest fight witnessed since 1914.

AUSTRALIAN BOWLER IN FORM.

The Scarborough Festival which brings the Ausralian Tour to a close has produced low scoring from a representative English side. The match has been notable for the remarkable bowling of Hornibrook who has found his form very late. Gummett the wily "joogly" expert has been rested but he played a big part in the recovery of the "ashes" and can look back on the season with every pleasure.

Ere these notes appear Don Brandman might have reached his 3,000 for the season. This remarkable run getting batsman has scored 73 (not out) against the English XI at Scarborough and seems well set for another of his phenomenal scores.

Followers of the great game the world over will learn with regret of the death of Major Aubrey Faulkner, the famous South African cricketer. He was a brilliant batsman and his entertaining articles on the game and its exponents will long be remembered.

LORD GLANLY'H ST. LEGER SUCCESS.

The last of the English classics has been decided and Lord Glancly, by the victory of his smart colt Singapore, has pulled off a classic double, his filly Rose of England having won the Oaks earlier in the year. Singapore, by Gainsborough out of Tetrabazzia cost £12,500 and did not run as a two-year old. His only contribution towards his huge purchase price was 890 sovs. when he won the Sandringham Foal Plate this season. Both Singapore's sire and dam were in the able hands of Alec Taylor the Monton wizard and it will be recalled that Gainsborough is one of the few horses that have won the triple crown (Derby, St. Leger and Two Thousand Guineas).

CHAMPION JOCKEY'S FRESH RECOVERY.

Gordon Richards, who so far has not ridden a Derby winner has, however, had the satisfaction of steering two classic winners in one season. These are Singapore and Rose of England, both in the Glancly jacket. The champion jockey has not yet passed F. Fox in the race for riding honours this year, but may do so before the close down of the season.

WELL-KNOWN TRAINER TO RETIRE.

Richard Dawson, the Whatcombe trainer is contemplating retirement at the end of the present season. Once again he is at the head of the winning trainers with £36,854 to his credit. F. Darling (Beckhampton) is second with £ 33,464 and J. Lawson (Menton) third with £29,739.

H. H. Aga Khan failed to bring off the classic double, but both his representatives figure dprominently in the stiff test at Doncaster and had their preparation not been interfered with owing to the coughing epidemic they might easily have been nearer the judge than third and fourth. However, the Mahomedan Prince is well ahead among the winning owners. The same sort of luck has not attended him in his turf ventures in this country after a brief retirement from active racing. Aveline and El Draque have won races of minor imoprtance, but it is obvious that the many classic horses in Robinson's care are being given plenty of time to come on and it will not be surprising if they sweep the boards at Headquarters next winter.

The outlook of English racing cannot be very bright now that several of its most influential patrons have decided to reduce their establishments. Financial stringency and very heavy taxation are said to be the prime reasons for the action of the big owners and it is possible that many of those who have been racing on a smaller scale will give up the game altogether.

COMING HEAVYWEIGHT FISTIC BATTLE.

It would seem that Primo Carnera's claim to a fight for the world's Heavyweight title is at last being recognised. The giant Italian has been matched with Jack Sharkhey and the pair will do battle some time this month. The winner will, of course, get a chance against Max Schmeling, the German.

The old rivals Harry Mason and Ernic Rice are to meet again and if the scene of the preliminaries is any indication of what is going to take place when the pair meets under the glare of the arc-lights there is going to be a real hard-hitting slam. There is no love lost between this pair, but ring critics are of opinion that Mason will emerge victorious.

LORD BURGHLEY. IN FORM.

England has done very well at the Empire Games and one performance worthy of note is that of Miss Joyce Cooper, the English swimmer who won the 400 yards Free-style, 100 yard Back-stroke and the 100 yards Free-style events.

Lord Burghley created a new record (542—5 secs.) in winning the hurdles (440 yards) and S. Englehast raised another winning flag in the final of the 220 yards.

THE TRADE SLUMP

—:o:—

Germany, Britain, And U. S. Compared

—:o:—

The Board of Trade's index of production shows that industrial activity in the United Kingdom in the June quarter was 6.8 per cent. smaller than in the March quarter of this year and 7.7 per cent. smaller than in the June quarter of 1929. The fall of 6.8 per cent. on the March quarter was due to a decline of 5 per cent. in the index for manufacturing industries and 14.3 per cent. in that for mining.

The index of manufacturing production for the United Kingdom as estimated for the second quarter of 1930 shows a decrease of 8 per cent. compared with the second quarter of 1929. The index prepared by the Institute fur Konjunkturforschung for Germany (including coalmining) shows a decrease of 16.2 per cent. on a comparison of the same two periods, and the index of manufacturing production compiled by the Federal Reserve Board for the United States for the period March to May, 1930 (June not available) shows a decrease of 14.2 per cent. compared with the period March to May, 1929.

FLYING ACROSS THE PACIFIC

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 11

Sambongi, Japan.—American airman Bromley and Gatty took off to-day in monoplane City of Tacoma on attempt to fly across Pacific Ocean to Tacoma, a distance of four thousand miles.—Reuter.

ROMANCE OF ST. FRANCIS.

—:o:—

Christ Seva Sangh's Play In Poona.

"I could easily imagine," says Mr. C. F. Andrews in his latest book Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas, "Gandhi Preaching to the birds, wearing the coarse dress of the half naked poor, embracing the leper, courting a rude beating in the snow by some churlish janitor as 'perfect joy'.

Whenever I read the Little Flowers of St. Francis with its mediaeval setting I say to myself, "What a strange thing this is! Why, I have been witnessing this very life of love in Gandhi himself and in many of his followers also."

This wonderful saint, St. Francis of Assisi, is the patron saint of the Christa Seva Sangha Ashram, at Poona, many of whose brothers are known for their devotion to the ideals of Gandhiji. At the end of the month the brothers are acting a drama The Romance of Saint Francis, in which the main features of the life of their patron are portrayed.

Between the scenes, illustrative abhangs will be sung. The drama will be acted in Marathi on Monday, September 22nd, and Tuesday September 23rd, and in English (except for the songs in Marathi) on Wednesday September 24th, Thursday September 25th and Friday September 26th, in the Ashram Hall, at 6-0 p.m.

Admission is free, but will be by ticket only. Please write to the Secretary, C. S. S. Ashram, Poona 5 stating the day preferred. A voluntary collection will be taken to defray expenses of production.

RIGA NEWS FACTORY WORKING AGAIN !

—:o:—

Who Fired On Grap Zeppelin ?

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Berlin.—The Government are in a quandary anent shots fired on Graf Zeppelin as Russia and Latvia deny that she was fired on over their respective territory.

Riga message adds that Latvian Frontier guards in District of Dagda heard shots when airship was over Russia.—Reuter.

WHY GRAF ZEPPELIN WAS SHOT AT

—:o:—

Latvian Government To Explain

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Berlin.—Latvian Government have been requested to explain why and by whom shots were fired at Graf Zeppelin, when it passed over Latvia this week, in the course of her flight to Moscow and back.—Reuter.

12TH PUNJAB DICTATOR ARRESTED

—:o:—

More Persons Jailed

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

Pandit Nanassingh, the twelfth Dictator of the Punjab "War Council", was arrested to-day.

Twenty-two volunteers who had been convicted for picketing liquor shops, were released to-day from Borstal Jail. They were taken in a procession.

Baba Lourasingh, having refused to furnish security under Section, 108, Criminal Procedure Code, was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. It will be recalled that he was convicted and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment in 1921 in connection with Gurukabagh affairs. He was released at the beginning of this year.—A. P.

Repression In Yeotmal

—:o:—

YEOTMAL, Sept. 13.

Mr. Sakle, pleader, was tried by Mr. S. Pande, Sub-Divisional Magistrate under Section 117 I. P. C. and was convicted and sentenced to 9 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

Mr. Ambadaspant Chaudhari, pleader, was sentenced by Mr. Bharucha, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, to 7 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default to one month more rigorous imprisonment under Section 117 I. P. C.—A. P.

Election In Lucknow

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Sept. 13.

Polling for election to the Council of State from the Oudh non-Muslim constituency took place to-day. About fifty ladies picketed the Deputy Commissioner's Court where the election took place. Police took no notice of pickets. Voters who were mostly University teachers, lawyers and members of the medical profession pushed their way through pickets to reach the polling booth.—A. P.

RAILWAY CENTENARY IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Rugby.—Liverpool and Manchester this week are celebrating the centenary of the opening of the railway between the two towns which took place in 1830, when the ceremony was performed by the Duke of Wellington, then Prime Minister. Although the first railway was opened five years earlier when George Stephenson's engine "The Rocket" astonished the world, it was used only for goods and line between Manchester and Liverpool was the first to provide passenger service.—B. O. W.

WAR COUNCIL PRESIDENT GIVEN 6 MONTHS.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Sept. 13.

P. K. Salwe, pleader, ex-President of the C. P. Marathi War Council who was arrested on Wednesday last for picketing law courts, was tried to-day. The accused did not take part in the proceedings. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 in default to one month's further simple imprisonment.—A. P.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, wires from Nagpur under date September 13.—Line between Mutazapur Ellichpur of Central Provinces Railways breached in several places and communication completely interrupted. It is likely the duration of interruption will be three days.

Rugby.—One-way air traffic scheme for London flying area has been designed by Air Ministry. Regulations are designed to prevent congestion and danger of air collisions.—B. O. W.

EXPANSION OF INDIAN SALT INDUSTRY.

Sir Chunilal Mehta To Undertake Enquiry

GOVT.'S ANXIETY TO LISTEN TO PUBLIC

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The following communique has been issued:—

The report of the Tariff Board on salt industry which was published yesterday is engaging the close attention of the Government of India. In order to follow up the suggestion in para 37 of the Report they have decided to undertake a fuller investigation into the possibility of expanding the existing sources of supply in India and the effect of such expansion on prices.

A NEW JOB CREATED.

They have decided to entrust this enquiry to Sir Chunilal Mehta whose services they have been fortunate enough to secure with whom will be associated Mr. C. H. Pitt, General Manager on the Northern India Salt Range Division. It is hoped that it will be possible to begin this investigation about the middle of October.

The Tariff Board's proposals for control of imported salt and for marketing of salt in Northern India are also being carefully considered, but before coming to a definite conclusion the Government of India are anxious to have the benefit of public opinoon on these and other aspects of the Report. All communications on the subject of the Report should be addressed in the first instance to the Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, Simla.—A. P.

WHAT IS LIBERTY

(Continued From Page 6.)

they will always occur on critical occasions. At such times, it is impossible to trust those who are charged with the exercise of power; and only the knowledge that swift and certain punishment will follow its abuse will make our rulers attentive to the needs of freedom".

CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

If men in power of the same nationality ought not according to our author to be trusted on occasions of excitement, what are we to say of a country where the final power is vested not in its own nationals and where there is a conflict of interest both political and economic between the ruling and the ruled races. Even if we have not the ability to show our resentment, as politically awakened citizens of a vast country we cannot help feeling strong resentment at the excesses committed or permitted by the Executive on the freedom of the people. The author's remarks on the events that happened in England during the War, with reference to the conscientious objectors, are worth careful attention as we in India are witnessing practically similar happenings in connection with the treatment given to the leaders of the Satyagraha Movement and their followers. He says: "And it is clear that in the administration of punishment for refusal to obey orders, there was wanton cruelty, a deliberate pleasure in the infliction of pain for which no words can be too strong." Can the same not be said of what happened in our own Presidency, in the case of persons who were found guilty under the Salt Act or the New Ordinances?

This however does not represent all the evil effects of the existing system. "The record shows" says the author "occasions when Ministers of the Crown, when responding to the questions in the House of Commons, used evasions of a kind which showed a complete contempt for truth." Similar replies have sometimes been given without any rein our Legislatures both Central and Provincial. These says the author are worse than the methods of Inquisition, for which the members of the tribunal had some excuse as they believed that they were relieving their victims from eternal damnation. In the case of conscientious objectors there was no excuse save ignorant prejudice and the blindness of passion. In similar cases in India there is the added excuse of preserving Law and Order which is tantamount to preserving the power, prestige and the dignity of the Ruling Nation.

HISTORICALLY PROVED DOCTRINE.

If resistance to the encroachments of power is considered as essential to freedom, it is important to know if and how a man can be trained to such resistance and how he can be made to realize that "it is in his interests to be vigilant against those who would invade his rights." According to Laski, "the more widespread the distribution of power in the State, the more decentralized its character, the more likely are men to be zealous for freedom". He adds "that this is the thesis that in times of historic experience, good Government is always, in the end, both less valuable and less efficient than Self-Government." It is human nature to carry out loyally rules made by himself even if they are not perfect and are defective. Similar loyalty cannot be accepted in the execution of rules however beneficial if they are imposed from outside. "Maximum satisfaction can only be obtained by maximum consultation. This procedure gives to the persons consulted a sense of their own importance in the State, and creates in their minds the satisfactory feeling that they are not meant merely for carrying out orders. Once this feeling is generated, the citizen begins to realize that the State is meant for his ends and not for its own. He begins to be more and more vigilant of any encroachments on his rights and training in vigilance makes him a guardian of Liberty. The number of men who are active minded and vigilant enough to be such guardians is usually small; but they prick the indifferent multitude into thought and they act as the gadflies of liberty." Our old social and political reformers were such gadflies in their own restricted spheres. It is since Mahatmaji took up the country's leadership that his attention and that of some prominent Congress leaders is directed to all citizens and to almost all branches of liberty.

NATURE OF LAW.

The author devotes the last part of the introductory chapter to explain his theory of the nature of Law. According to him "Law is not merely an order; it is also an appeal," and also that "Law must make its way to acceptance through the channel of consenting minds." It is no use to tell people that if they believe that they are entitled to forego obedience, anarchy is sure to result from such disobedience. This threat has been so often held out to all those who honestly believe that they must disobey laws that appear to them "to go counter to what they regard as fundamental," that it is important to see what Laski thinks of such threats. Examining these threats from a historical standpoint he says, "Every generation contains examples of men who, in the context of ultimate experience, deliberately decide that an anarchy in which they seek to maintain some principle is preferable to an order in which that principle must be surrendered." In support of this he quotes the instance of Southern States in America in 1861, Ulster in 1914 and the Communists in Russia, all of whom preferred anarchy to the acceptance of a principle which they did not and could not approve.

A VITAL ISSUE.

This raises a very important issue viz., where and how far is an individual "entitled to act upon the judgment of his conscience in public affairs." Laski recognises that individual conscience is a poor guide, as it has not sufficient preliminary knowledge to form correct opinions, and is at times even perverse, and yet he says "But perverse, foolish, ignorant, it is the only guide we have—perverse-foolish, ignorant, it is at least ours; and our freedom comes from acting upon its demands"—After referring to some of the arguments used against its indiscriminate use, he goes on to say "and yet it seems to me to leave the individual no option but to follow conscience as the guide to civic action—To do otherwise is to betray freedom". After saying what the duty of an individual is, he tells us what evil effects are likely to result by the non-fulfilment of the duty. "Those who accept commands they know to be wrong, make it easier for wrong commands to be accepted. Those who are silent in the presence of injustice are in fact part authors of it". He feels so strongly on the necessity of such action that he cannot help repeating himself by saying "Liberty means being faithful to one-self and it is maintained by the courage to resist. If it is objected that this is a doctrine of anarchy, that it admits the right of men to rebellion, my answer is that the accusation is true. But is its truth important? Order, surely is not the supreme good, and rebellion has not always been wrong. Power is not conferred upon men for the sake of power, but to enable them to achieve ends which will win happiness for each of us." This sentiment deserves to be engraved on the hearts not only of those who exercise power, but on the hearts of those who offer incense at the altar of power, in the name of law and order.

(To Be Continued.)

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LIKE THE LEIPSIG FAIRS—IN FUTURE

—:o:—

Classified Trades Exhibition Ends

The much-appreciated and popular Exhibition at Madhavbaug, known as the Classified Trades Exhibition, completed its first session on Friday, the 12th inst. at 10 p.m. The organizers were "At Home" to the Exhibitors at 9-30 in the morning.

Mr. Narayanrao Topiwalla, the President of the Exhibition, Mr. Dangi, one of the Secretaries, read a short account of the Exhibition. Mr. G. S. Ranade, the General Secretary, then made a few remarks suited to the occasion.

No other medium, he declared, was more effective for the rapid spread of Swadeshi industries than an exhibition of such a nature. It was, indeed, a rare good fortune to have secured the saintly presence of Acharya Ray to perform its opening ceremony. His encouragement was main responsible for the grand success of the Exhibition.

In undertaking an enterprize of such importance the Deccan Merchants' Association had greatly relied on the active support and co-operation of the exhibitors, and he felt right glad to find that the expectations were more than fulfilled. The organizers' sincere thanks were due, therefore, to the Exhibitors for all their generous help and sympathy.

LIKE THE LEIPSIG FAIRS.

The Exhibition of Classified Trades, he continued, is a new idea. It has served to extend the possibilities of exhibition as an institution, which may come to include all the various trades and industries in the country. The organizers felt inspired with hope by the success of this their maiden effort, that such Classified Trades Exhibitions would, in the near future, like the Leipsig fairs in Germany, come to occupy a prominent place in the progressive industrial life of this country. Established in a city like Bombay, an important distributing centre, they would form a new channel of national service.

Sheth Vithaldas Jerajani in a short speech emphasized the importance of Khaddar in India's march towards freedom and thanked the management for having given a prominent place in the Exhibition specially to pure Khaddar approved by the All-India Spinners' Association.

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What the People Say

GANPATI IN ST. XAVIER'S HOSTEL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to Mr. C. L. D'Avoine's letter on the above subject, which appeared at the top of column 2 of page 9 of your issue of 10th September 1930, I do not know if I am to believe that he is a greater authority on the Bible than the most learned Western Christian missionary of great renown, Dr. Justin E. Abbott, and the Revd. Fathers B. D. Wilkins and J. C. Winslow of Poona, all of whom agree with me in the main, and the last of whom wrote to me on 18th July 1929, and said:—

"I thank you for your long and scholarly letter of July 11th. I am glad that you approve of the principles of Catholicism in preference to those of Protestatantism, and I fully agree with you that symbolism forms a helpful and indeed almost inevitable part of religion, assisting the worshipper's approach to God."

I may add that as we are Indians first, and Christians and Hindus afterwards, there is no reason for the Hindus to believe that our Christian brother-Indians will forsake Mahatma Gandhi's national movement on account of our religious differences; and, generally speaking, there is no love lost between the Europeans and Indians, although I am well aware of the noble minds of exceptional saintly persons like the late General Lord Markker who ardently loved India and her sons. It appears that Mr. D'Avoine has yet to learn that intolerance is far from being truly Christian; and as a matter of fact, having lived at Bandra for some years, I can say, from personal experience, that there are not a few symbol worshippers of the pre-conversion type amongst the Indian Christians of Salsette. Lastly I may say that so long as the St. Xavier's College admits paying Hindu students, the authorities of that College have no moral right to obstruct them in following their own religion, at least in their hostel, especially as there is no propriety in denying only the eyes the enjoyment of the pleasure of our ideas of God which the ear and the tongue are encouraged to enjoy to the fullest extent.

—Yours, etc.,

NILCANT R. SAHASRABUDDHE.

Deccan Gymkhana,
Poona, Sept. 11.

ORGANISATION OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—At present there is tense unemployment facing the workers which is reaching the political movement. The capitalists are planning to take up new men on lesser competetive salaries in place of the old workers taking advantage of the recent closing of some mills. When these mills will reopen this trick is sure to be played by the capitalists. The black legs among the workers will have a good time. This will naturally result into breaking up the unity of the workers throw up them into rival grounds, which will surely hinder the progress of the political movement.

So in order to save the workers from misery it is the first duty of the country to help them immediately. There is no doubt that the unions will take up this question early but it is also the duty of all to help them in every way in order to achieve the ends of the political movement.—Yours, etc.,

A WORKER.

September 10.

WHICH IS CORRECT?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The situation in the country is serious. The Viceroy is promulgating one ordinance after another The Working Committee and several other Congress Committees have been declared illegal and the arrest of prominent citizens all over the country is the order of the day. Yet in spite of all these facts the Government of India's weekly despatch to the Home Government says that "the National movement is on the decline," "the situation in the country has greatly improved" and above all "every thing is normal"! If the situation is not serious and the things are normal where on earth is the necessity for the Viceroy to continue the ordinances and declare the Congress Committees illegal? Now which is correct? The Viceregal note on Ordinances giving reasons for their existence or the weekly despatch of the Government of India? Surely they both cannot be correct, for they are contradictory in terms. Will the Director of Information explain?

—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA

Bandra, Sept. 9.

"OBJECTIONABLE" TELEGRAMS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When I read in yesterday's "Chronicle" the letter of Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, re. the personal telegrams inquiring about Pandit Motilal Nehru's health, I decided to write few lines for the information of the public, only to draw their attention to an important aspect of the matter. If you send a telegram in any part of India or the world, and if the same is not delivered for any reason, the telegraph office is bound to give us the information about it showing the reason why it was not delivered. If the reasons are following, that the party has left the place, or was not found, etc., then in that case we are not entitled for the refund of telegraph charges, but if the telegram is not delivered, because it was found objectionable, then in that case we are entitled for the refund of full amount of telegraph charges. I had sent few telegrams in the last four months to my friends, and I received a note from telegraph office saying that they were not despatched and delivered as they were found objectionable. I got refund for all the telegrams from the telegraph office. In these days of excitement many people send telegrams and they are not delivered, being considered objectionable by Government, and still our people either forget or do not care to apply for refund. In short I would request to every individual whose telegram is not delivered, as being found objectionable to apply for refund.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN.

SWASTIK LEAGUE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you permit me to relate a personal experience that, however insignificant and unworthy, certainly, of Press publicity it may in itself appear to be, deserves notice in so far as consequences of much wider character than mere personal annoyance are involved in it?

I had heard quite a number of comic stories about the methods employed by members of a pseudo-military body called the Swastik League who seem to be charged (with highly questionable wisdom, s I think) with preserving 'order' at the Ganpati celebrations in Chunam Lane, Girgaum; I had so far treated them with scepticism and would have continued to do so if it was not decided by some unkind Fate that I should myself taste the flavour of this pseudo-Prussian 'discipline.'

I happened to visit the field of these military gentry's operations this week and took cover by taking up a position on the narrow strip of pavement in the Lane, away from the pendal and the crowd. I was accompanied by a friend and half a dozen people were standing about me. Hardly had I settled my humble-self to watching the show which was in progress, when marches up a khaki-clad storm-trooper and straight away asks me to stand in the midst of the lane. Surprised and puzzled, I plead modesty, practise sweet-reasonableness and ask him, 'What's your objection?' I pointed out that I was not in the way, blocking passage, as he imagined, I suppose, owing to defective vision and he (long live pseudo-Prussianism!) became theatrical.

Now, that sort of things becomes intolerable. I call them the tactics of 'stirring the mob.' After I told him of my determination of not taking, his orders when, especially, I was not in the wrong, he took resort to insinuation, taunts and unmilitary low insults. He staged what is called a regular scene in which he assigned to me the role of a villain. The O. C. in mufti was summoned. I challenged him to say if I was in the way which, of course, he could not do. He was addressed as 'Doctor' and he was probably one since he did not support his man's claim that I was drunk.

Allow me to assure you, Sir, that I am not making a personal grievance of this incident. I am not asking for an apology for having been subjected to what any person of good breeding and sensibility would consider as an act of calculated rudeness. I make due allowance for wrongheaded notions about pseudo-Prussianism. But I do raise the question of propriety of this kind of conduct. I can rely on my personal sense of strength and dignity to tackle a whole battalion of those pseudo-Prussians. But it is possible that some other person, finding himself in a similar situation, may allow himself to be bullied—stirring the mob psychology explains it. I must be allowed now to demand who authorised the Swastik Leaguers to order about people in the highly objectionable manner I have described. If there are any persons possessing the commmon civic sense of self-respect, dignity, politeness and other social qualities (which even the real Prussian storm-troopers possess) connected with the Swastik League, do they not share the responsibility involved in treating members of the public like dogs after the latter invited to take part in the celebrations by a public Press announcement?—Yours, etc.,

"A VICTIM OF PSEUDO-PRUSSIANISM".

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Legislative Council Elections fixed up for yesterday have been postponed to some day not yet announced. I fear whether this is not inconsistent with the Bombay Electoral Rules and Regulations.

Rule 27 reads:—

"If the difficulty arises as to the preparation or publication of any electoral roll or of any list of amendments to any such roll or as to the holding of any election under these rules, the local Government may by order do any thing not inconsistent with these rules which appears to it to be necessary for the proper preparation or publication of the roll or for the proper holding of the election."

It is to be known whether there was any of the difficulties noted in this rule on the side of the Government. By whose whom and "order" were the elections postponed? Do the circumstances as existed yesterday justify the Government postponing the elections? Are the authorities empowered under the Rules and Regulations to postpone any election for want of a fair number of voters or for the convenience, benefit or any kind of difficulty on the side of the candidates or the electors?

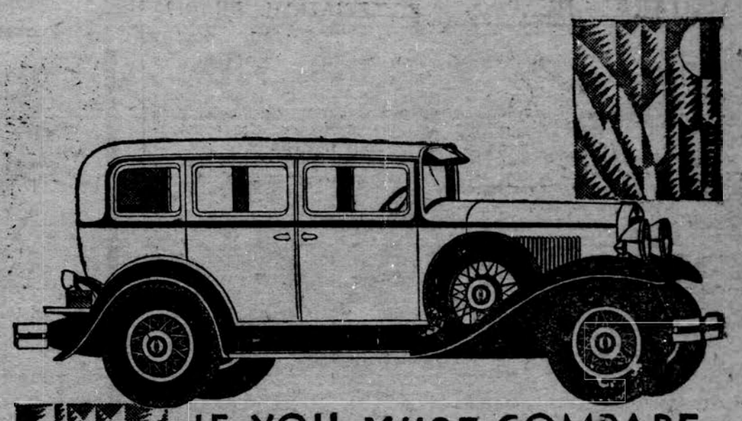
I am sure the Government had no difficulty of its own for any of the things noted in the above Rule. If there was any, due notification ought to be published, in which it has evidently failed. The polling stations were let open for recording votes at the appointed hour presumably after undergoing all the formalities under Regulations 2 to 8. The Government officers and Police as also the candidates and the polling agents were all engaged in their respective duties. In short, the elections were fully regulated and proceeded with to some length in terms of the Electoral Rules and Regulations. If my information is correct, the polls were commenced in-as-much votes were even recorded at some stations.

I strongly believe that once the proceedings have reached this stage the local Government, either with or without "order" has hardly the right to postpone the elections. Any way, the Government is guilty of breach of Regulation 1 by closing the poll earlier than the hour appointed in that behalf. The Government is not at all at liberty to postpone any election or close the poll earlier than the appointed hour for the convenience benefit or any kind of difficulty on the side of the candidates or the electors. Of course sub-rule "C" of Rule 11 does authorise the local Government to appoint a further date for poll, but neither it nor any other rule permits violation of other provisions, which may justify the earlier closing of the poll and the postponement of the elections by the local Government.

If the actions of the Government are not in conformity with the Bombay Electoral Rules and Regulations, will the elections on a further date to be appointed by the authorities be legal and valid?

—Yours, etc.,

V. S. CHOKSEY.



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WHO WILL STOP THIS ECCLESIATICAL DRAIN?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A free journey to London is such a pleasant thing that many Indians would not be lacking to avail themselves of the opportunity. Though there is a nation-wide boycott against this Round Table Conference in London, the Conference is bound to take place whether the Indians will it or no. Assuming that the Round Table Conference is going to be a fact and that many Indian delegates will attend it, will these goers to the London tamasha take up a suggestion for their serious consideration, as it is likely that they might miss it in the heat of the various constitutional discussions there?

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Ecclesiastical drain of India is not to promote the religions of India, namely, Hinduism, Islam, etc., but to foster a particular religion, at the expense of the taxpayer. Now, look at what this drain means. It is a drain of 3 1/3 crores of rupees, (Rs. 33,000,000) as was stated in the Public Accounts meeting at Simla in July last.

One interesting feature that emerged during the deliberations of that Committee was that regarding Ecclesiastical expenditure, the Committee was told that it had 'always been the accepted policy of the Government of India' to provide chaplains for European servants of Government servants in large cities besides those detailed on the army side.

It does not at all stand to reason that any particular religion should be fostered in any State; religion should be a matter for each individual's conscience. Before talking of Swaraj in India, it is high time that the people fought for religious Swaraj first and stopped this annual drain of Rs. 3 1/3 crores by a stroke. Here is indeed a fruitful field for real retrenchment and not by depriving a few chaprasis of their bread as is often done in India.

In this connection extracts from the supplementary note to the retrenchment committee by the Hon. Mr. (now Sir) Purshotamdas Thakurdas on Ecclesiastical expenditure, are highly instructive.' "The justification for the continuously growing expenditure by the State on ecclesiastical affairs has frequently been the subject of discussion during the past fifty years, both from the point of view of finance and other points of view, such as the disparity of treatment, which, it is contended, gives the lion's share of State assistance to one Church or the alleged inequity of taxing the Muslim and Hindu communities to support Christian religions, or the vexed question of the scope of such State assistance."

"I understand that in hardly any Dominion or Crown Colony is a system such as the Indian system in force. The conditions prevailing at present in India are substantially different from those prevailing in India in 1846 or 1883. In 1846 practically all Europeans in India came as servants of the East India Company. Since then and even since 1883 the number of European Christians in India has materially increased on the side of non-official population. I do not believe that they are 'not capable of paying for their religious ministrations.' There is no reason why European Christians, who I understand, pay to a large extent for their own religious ministration in all European Countries, and in the Dominions and Crown Colonies of the British Empire should feel hurt by being asked to spend for their own religious ministration in India, as indeed the rest of the population of India, Hindus, Mohammedans, Parsees, Jews, etc., have been doing."—Yours, etc.,

"AN ATHEIST."

SIKHS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to several recent despatches in the "Times of India" from its Lahore correspondent misrepresenting the Sikh attitude towards the Civil Disobedience movement. The correspondent tries to show that the Sikhs have joined Congress only as a protest against the attitude adopted by the Government of India in regard to firing in Gurudwara Sis Ganj and that the Sikhs would withdraw support to the Congress as soon as the Government settles the Gurudwara problem. This is far from the truth. I must point out that the Sikhs joined the C. D. movement from the moment Gandhiji started from Sabarmati on his great March to Dandi. For instance I quote the example of local Akali Dal. It has been functioning from the very first day of the starting of salt satyagraha in Bombay which was long before the Sis Ganj firing took place. The Punjab has sent nearly 6,000 of its sons and daughters to the jail and though the number of the Sikhs is hardly 40 lakhs in the Punjab and other communities aggregate nearly 3 crores the number of Sikh prisoners is more than 3,000. This information was given to me by Lala Duni Chand, member of the Congress Working Committee. The Sikhs as a community have joined the struggle for Swaraj in every part of India and have been imprisoned in large numbers in Bengal, Delhi, Assam, U. P. and Bombay.

It is true that a very influential section of the Sikhs headed by Sirdar Kharak Singh have refused to join hands with Congress on the question of the Sikh colour being not included in the national flag. I am glad to learn from to-day's telegram from Lahore that the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee have recommended to the A.I.C.C. to settle this matter to the complete satisfaction of the Sikhs. In fact the yellow colour of the Sikhs has been added to the National flag in every town in the Punjab and it would not be out of place to mention that on my interviewing, Pundit Malaviya Sirdar Vallabhbhai and other members of the Congress Working Committee at their recent meeting in Bombay, Sirdar Vallabhbhai promised that the Congress would never go against the wishes of the Sikhs and would place the flag in the tried hands of the Sikhs to alter it has the Sikhs chose. In fact, the Sikhs have been allowed by the different Congress Committees in all parts of India to work under the flag with the additional colour and the 4 colour flag of the Akali Dal, Bombay, is well known to all. I on behalf of the local Akali Dal congratulate the members of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee on adopting saner attitude towards the delicate question of the Sikh colour in the flag and I appeal to all other Congress Committees to follow its example.—Yours' etc.

JAMIAT SINGH,
Secretary,
Akali Dal.

Bombay, September 9.

IS ASTROLOGY A SCIENCE?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Astrology, as it is known at present in its mythical and mystic form, is quite distinct from and an innovation of scientific Astrology of earlier ages. Any attempt, therefore to harmonize it with mechanical origin of the world, or wit. the modern theory of evolution, as Kant did with respect to Astronomy, must entirely fail. This miraculous and anthropomorphic aspect of Astrology presenting a number of perplexing problems has vexed the brains of the most astute among the philosophers. The recent forecasts published in newspapers about the release of Mahatma Gandhi, apparently based upon a close study of his horoscope, and as has been alleges after a careful examination of the position of the stars, deserve critical notice.

Mr. Datar gave the earliest date of the Mahatma's release as the 25th July 1930. Mr. Patvardhan fixed it as 12th August 1930, while Mr. Sharma postponed the event till the end of the current year. Thus we got three different periods for the fulfilment of one and the same event. To-day we are as much uncertain of Mahatma's release as we were before. A reference to these forecasts will show, that the arguments by which they are supported, indicate general views formed out of some mystic formulas having their origin in transcendental faith rather than based on sound reflections of a rational mind starting from emperical data and capable of logical analysis. There was no doubt, a time when Astrology ruled the world. Even now we are quite certain that the entire mass of the public is not free from its influence. However, the times have changed and no amount of circumvention practised by our prophets would send thrills of joy or strike terror into the hearts of the public. Fishing in deep water does not always bring good luck. In our present condition of life, to which we have clung fast with hopes, any attempt to expose it by removing its natural support would be disastrous. In view of the observations made above, no one need be surprised because the events foreshadowed by the astrologers failed to take effect. On the contrary it would have been a wonderful coincidence if their predictions had been realised. However we should have no quarrel with amateur soothsayers who like to rush into print.—Yours, etc.,

P. T. UTGIKAR.

Madras.

THE SEVEN SAILORS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Seven Sailors invited by the ever obliging British Government to take part in the drama of Round Table Conference to be staged in London are sneaking away from this country one after another for they are mightily afraid of the people whose representatives they claim to be. Everything possible was done to persuade these sailors not to go on a fool's errand, but in spite of all the appeals and entreaties the sailors are bent upon going to sell the honour of their motherland for a mess of pottage. What do they care if Mahatma Gandhi and 50,000 patriots are in jail? It is also not their business to ask for a representative character of the Conference.

They are all members of the mutual admiration society and Mr. Benn may well congratulate himself for securing the services of these united artists for his much advertised 'performance.'

Sail, Sail! you sailors seven,
To save from a fix Captain Wedgwood Benn;
India's interests you need not mind,
Mahatmaji is there a remedy to find.

—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALLA.

Bandra, Sept. 9.

HELP

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and O. SAILINGS to PLY-UTH and LONDON CALLING MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

.	Steamers.	Tons.
	RANCHI	16,650
	MANTUA	10,946
	VICEROY of INDIA	19,648
	COMORIN x	15,279
	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
	MALWA*	11,000
	RAJPUTANA	16,644
	NALDERA x	16,038
	RANPURA	16,601
	MACEDONIA *	11,120
	MANTUA	10,946
	NARKUNDA *	16,572
	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
	MOOLTAN x	20,952
	RAJPUTANA	16,644
	RANCHI *	16,650
	RANPURA	16,601
	MALOJA x	20,837
	MANTUA	10,946
	COMORIN *	15,279
	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
	NALDERA x	16,988
	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
	MACEDONIA †	11,120
	RANPURA @	16,601
	NARKUNDA x	16,572
	RANCHI @	16,650
	MOLDAVIA ‡	16,556
	MACEDONIA †	11,120
	Viceroy of India @	19,848
	MOOLTAN x	20,952
	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518

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Through from China.
ith limited accommodation for sengers from India.
Extra steamer carrying 1st aloon and 3rd Cabin passengrs.
† To Marseilles only.
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W REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
gle	£92	£62	£72	£62
urn	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
gle	£56	£50
urn	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
gle	£84	£74	£66	£58
urn	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
gle	£52	£46
urn	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
ndon	£30	£52
rseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin d out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be anged.

OUTWARDS 1931.
The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, rying first saloon and third in passengers leaves London h and Marseilles 20th March, e Bombay April 3rd.
The "Strathnaver", a new steaer of 21,100 tons will call at mbay on her Outward voyage October next year carrying st Saloon and Third Cabin ssengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS MBAY TO PORT SAID AND YMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO LL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA lor TANGIER.

e. ut	Steamers.	Tons.
J.	DUMANA	8,427
h	DOMALA	8,422
31.		
h	DUMANA	8,427
h	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships, Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single		£64	£60 £56
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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Sept. 8	Gamaria*	Singapore & Japan.
11	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
20	Kidderpore*	Straits, China & Japan.
26	Morea	Colombo, China and Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

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TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept.		
13th	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi
15th	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.
17th	Baroda	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th	Vasna	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
24th	Karapara	East and South Africa via Porebunder

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.
There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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LINE.
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	...	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukun Maru@	12000	...	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haku en Maru ..	10500	...	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 Oct.	28 Oct.
Haruma Maru@	10500	...	4 Nov.
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	14 Oct.	30 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept	8 Oct
Chinchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	19 Oct.	26 Oct.

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Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

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NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
(1) Re: Estate of Perceival Bover (deceased):—
Suit case, leather bags, wearing apparels, watches and sundry articles.
(2) Re: Estate of Miss E. M. Wilson (deceased):—
Trunks, bedding, wearing apparels, etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 13.

October	10.94
December	11.11
January	11.19
October (New Contract)	10.85
December (New Contract)	11.02
January (New Contract)	11.10
March (New Contract)	11.25
May (New Contract)	11.43
Middling Spot	11.00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 13.

October	10.86
January	11.12
Middling Spot	10.63

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 13.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 56,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Erports to the Continent nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 13.

	Opening.	Closing.
September		5.93
October	5.89	5.90
November		5.91
December		5.97
January	6.00	6.01
February		6.04
March	6.09	6.11
April		6.14
May	6.19	6.20
June		6.24
July	6.26	6.28
August		6.31
September		6.34
January 1932		6.44
Middling Spot		6.23

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 13.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.55
Scinde, Fine	3.80
Scinde, Superfine	3.90
Bengal, Good	3.30
Bengal, Fully Good	3.55
Bengal, Fine	3.80
Oomra, Good	3.55
Oomra, Fully Good	3.85
Oomra, Fine	4.15
Broach, Fully Good	4.25
Broach, Fine	4.50
Broach, Superfine	4.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 13.

November	9.14
December	9.21
January	9.27
March	9.45
May	9.63
July	9.75
F.G.F., Spot	10.20

LONDON SILVER.
London, Sept. 13.
Silver:—China bought and sold. Small business. Market is quiet.

Spot	16-13/16
Forward	16-13/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Sept. 13.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-5-0-1/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Sept. 13.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 1-1/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 1-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-1/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-7/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Sept. 13.

TT London on Berlin	20.40-1/4
TT London on Amsterdam	12.07-3/8
TT London on Brussels	34.86
TT London on Madrid	44.45
TT London on Milan	92 79
TT London on Berne	25.05
TT London on Paris	123.75
TT London on Prague	163.75

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Sept. 13.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Nominal Sept.-Oct. £6-0.0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Sellers Sept.-Oct. £14-10-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Sellers Sept.-Oct. +13-0-0.

LINSEED.
London, Sept. 13.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Sellers Sept.-Oct. £13-0-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Sellers Oct.-Nov. £16-0-0.
Linseed, La Plat, c.i.f., Ton:—
Sellers Sept.-Oct. £16-0-0.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Nominal Sept.-Oct. +17-0-0.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Sept. 13.
Linseed Oil, Naked London, Cwt.:
Paid Oct.-Dec. 28/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil, Naked London, Cwt..
Buyers Jan.-Apl. 27/1-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Sept. 13.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, D., Spat Sellers 4-1/16d.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York Sept. 13.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality) Spot Closed.

"BLOW TO ASIATIC WORKERS."

Indians Who Betrayed India At Genva.

... INVIDIOUS EXCEPTIONS FOR INDIA. ...

The following is a report of work done at the last Geneva International Labour Conference by the Indian Labour Delegation:—
The Indian Workers' Delegation to the 14th Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, consisted of the following:—
Mr. S. C. Joshi, delegate.
Messrs. B. Shiva Rao, Mohamad Umar Rajab and K. C. Roy Chaudhuri, advisers.

The Conference commenced its sittings on 10th June, and lasted till the 28th June. The announcement of the personnel of the delegation was not made by the Government of India till April. Owing to this it was not possible for the members of the delegation to collect the materials necessary for the work of the Conference, nor to assemble together in India for a discussion of the subjects on the agenda. For the same reason, it was not possible for them to travel together by the same steamer, and they could not meet until on the very eve of the Conference at Geneva.

Mr. Joshi spoke at the Conference on the report of the Director and initiated the general discussion on it. He also moved a resolution on the holding of an Asiatic Labour Conference in the following terms:—
"Whereas the labour conditions obtaining in the Asiatic Countries are somewhat different from those obtaining in the Western countries;
Whereas those labour conditions deserve to be considered in greater detail than is generally possible at the General Conference, and improved so as to bring them more into conformity with the general standards laid down by the International Labour Organisation;
Whereas it is commonly objected that many of the conventions hitherto adopted by the General Conference were formed more particularly with reference to European conditions; and
Whereas the failure to ratify these conventions on those and other grounds has caused profound disappointment among the workers throughout the Asiatic countries;

This Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the desirability of consulting the Governments of the Asiatic countries, members of the International Labour Organisation with a view to the convening at a reasonably early date of an advisory conference, including representatives of organised employers and workers, to consider such special matters affecting labour conditions in the East as may appear proper to the Governing Body and to report thereupon to the Governing Body."

BLOW TO ASIATIC WORKERS

It may be added that the terms of the original resolution were considerably modified on the advice of the Resolutions Sub-Committee of the Selection Committee which was practically responsible for the draft. Mr. Joshi pointed out in his speech, the importance of holding such a conference in one of the Asiatic Countries, under the auspices of the I. L. O., and the need for levelling up labour conditions in Asia to approximate to those obtaining in the West. The representative of the Government of India, Dr. R. P. Paranjoye, took up a negative attitude in the Conference and abstained from voting on it. The Indian Employers' delegate likewise remained neutral. Although the resolution had the support of the workers of all the countries and that of the Government of China (and Great Britain), it could not obtain the necessary quorum, in the Conference for adoption, namely 79, by reason of the abstention of several delegates. The actual vote on the resolution was 55 against 17. The resolution was discussed on the 24th, when several delegates were otherwise engaged in the work of the Committees, and the vote was taken on the 28th. We cannot help observing that the result might have been different if the members of the Conference had had the benefit of listening to the debate before voting, and the representative of the Government of India had adopted a sympathetic attitude. The representatives of Western countries, both on the Government and the employers' side, did not appreciate the significance of the resolution and showed an indifferenc as to its fate. The failure to adopt the resolution was, in our opinion, a serious blow to the interests of Asiatic workers, and we trust that the blunder will be repaired at an early session of the Conference.

Our members participated in the work of the various Committees, Mr. Joshi was on the Committees of Selection, the hours of work of salaried employees and Standard Orders; Mr. Shiva Rao was on the Forced Labour Committee; Mr. Rajab on the Committee on Article 408; Mr. Roy Chaudhuri on the Coal Mines Committee, though owing to illness he was unable to take an active part in its discussions. We may add that the representatives of the Government of India took no interest in the work of the Committees, except those on Forced Labour and the Committee of Selection.

PLANTATION LABOUR.

In regard to the draft convention on the hours of work of salaried employees, the Indian Employers' representative moved an amendment to embody a provision for the sixty hours' week for India. But this was opposed by Mr. Joshi and rejected by a large majority. In the Forced Labour Committee, the Government of India's representative moved for exemption from application of the convention to the criminal tribes; Mr. Shiva Rao opposed the Government's proposal and the Committee, by a decisive majority, threw out the amendment. Mr. Shiva Rao also moved for the addition of a recommendation at the end of the Committee's report that the conditions of long contract and plantation labour should engage the attention of an early session of the Conference. The proposal was however withdrawn after a debate on its being pointed out that the problem was already under investigation by the I.L.O. Mr. J. K. Mehta, the Indian employer's representative on the Committee, moved for the deletion of "internal disorder" from the list of emergencies during which the convention would not apply. He was supported by Mr. Shiva Rao, and the amendment was carried. In the Committee on Article 408, Mr. Rajab drew attention to the delay that had taken place in applying the Washington Hours' Convention to the workers on Indian Railways. On the question of Coal Mines, although it had exclusive reference to the countries of Europe, one of our representatives was generally present to assist the cause of the workers.

FORCED LABOUR.

Coming now to the decisions of the Conference on the reports of the Committees, the draft convention on Forced Labour was adopted. The representative of the Government of India again brought up the two amendments which had been rejected by the Committee. They were opposed by Mr. Shiva Rao and rejected by the Conference. The consequence was, that so far as the Government of India was concerned, its representatives abstained from voting on the draft convention on the ground that their amendments were vital conditions of the Government for the adoption of the convention. The convention, as finally adopted, abolished forced labour for private purposes and restricts and regulates its use for public purposes for a period of five years.

COAL MINE WORKERS.

With regard to the convention on coal mines, which aimed at the regulation of the hours of work by limiting them to seven and three-quarters, bank to bank, the necessary two-thirds majority could not be secured for want of two votes. There was deliberate absentism on the part of some with a view to preventing majority from being obtained. The employers' group protested at the commencement against the Convention being rushed through the Conference without the usual double discussion rpecedure. A vote was then taken as to whether a recommendation should be made by the Conference on the lines of the Convention. The proposal did not find favour with a large majority and was therefore dropped. It was finally decided to include the question of the hours of work in coal mines on the agenda of the Conference of 1931. It should be noted that in its present form it will not be confined to European countries alone but to all countries represented at the Conference. We hope that the necessary steps will be taken to ensure that the interests of the coal mine workers in India will receive consideration when the question again comes up for discussion.

INDIAN DELEGATE LED BY THE NOSE.

The Convention on the hours of work of salaried employees was adopted by a large majority. Mr. Joshi unsuccessfully opposed an amendment, on behalf of the Workers' Group, which aimed at the exclusion of the families of shop workers from the scope of the convention. The representative of the Government of India read a statement that he had not taken part in the discussions in the Committee and that, in a country like India owing to its size and the scattered nature of the population, it would be impracticable to enforce the convention. The Indian Government delegate, therefore, abstained from voting on the convention. This convention provides for a eight hours' day and forty-eight hours' week for certain classes of employees who were excluded from the Washington Hours' Convention, such as shops, administrative offices, post, telegraph, telephone etc. The importance of this convention lies in that it does not make an exception in the case of India like the Washington Convention.

The Conference also adopted resolutions of the utilisation of the workers' spare time by developing their intellectual, moral and physical powers (moved by Mr. M. Johaux, the French Workers' delegate) the special protection of workers in regard to one or two matters each year (moved by Mr. Muller, the German Workers' delegate) annual holiday with pay for workers (moved by the Polish Government delegate) and freedom of association (moved by Mr. Suzuki, the Japanese Workers' delegate).

Besides the actual work of the Conference, we had several opportunities of meeting the workers' representatives and particularly those from Asiatic countries. We are glad to observe that we had unstinted support from our colleagues, both in the Committees and in the Conference.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

From our experience of the Conference we are strongly of the opinion that the work of the delegation would be more effective if the announcement of the personnel was made early enough in India to enable the members to study their subjects. It happens every year that some at least of the members of the delegation are strangers, to European conditions and need time to get accustomed to them before the commencement of the Conference. Although the rules allow two months time before the Conference for the purpose, in practice the delegation do not arrive in Europe more than a fortnight before the session. We feel also bound to observe that the rules for the early return of the delegation (subject also to a two months' maximum) is a needless restriction on the movements and activities of the members.

The Indian Workers' delegation can do far more effective work at Geneva if its personnel is enlarged to the maximum of two advisers for each subject on the agenda and a Secretary is provided to assist the members in their work. It is absolutely necessary that the Indian workers' should be represented on each Committee. There are as many Committees as there are subjects, with, in addition the Selection Committee and Committees on Article 408 and Standing Orders. Finally, we feel our report will not be complete without an expression of our deep appreciation of the great kindness, sympathy and active assistance which we received from M. Albert Thomas, the Director, Mr. Butler, the Deputy Director, and other officers and the members of the staff of the I. L. O.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Sept. 13.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C. & F. Calcutta:
Sept. per cwt., Sellers 8/3.
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. Sellers 8/-.
C. & F. Bombay:
September per cwt., Sellers 8/3-1/4.
C. & F. Karachi:
September per cwt., Sellers 8/3-1/4.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 13.
Rosario Santa, Fe, per 62 lb. Cargoes:—
Quoted Sept.-Oct. 32/3.
Barletta Russo, per 61 lb. Caroges:
Quoted Sept.-Oct. 31/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:
Sellers Afloat 32/-.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—
Sellers Sept.-Oct. 31/9.

USE KATNI Stoneware Pipes
and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.
Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1930

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of insurance business. J2

TRIBES HOLD GIRGA AT BAGH.

—:o:—

Mulla Rearrested.

FRONTIER SITUATION STILL UNCERTAIN

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Reports about the Frontier situation show that Chitral relief column arrived at Dir yesterday. "Khilafatist Lashkar" in Tirah has been unable to levy fine on Kuki Khel tribe who refused to allow the lashkar to enter their villages.

Usual Friday jirga was held at Bagh on the 12th. Air reconnaissance estimated the number attending the jirga to be about 1,200 only.

ENEMY SNIPING.

In Peiwar area the enemy continued to snipe from Frontier in spite of definite orders to disperse delivered by an Afghan Brigadier on behalf of King Nadir Shah. The Artillery and 4|10th Baluchis inflicted some casualties yesterday. Hostile sniping in Peiwar area continued up to midday on the 12th. Since then there has been a period of inaction and sniping has practically ceased. Air action is being continued against Khani Khel section of Chamkannis.

About 3,000 persons attended the meeting held after Friday prayers in Jasaban Mosque at Bannu. Objectionable speeches were made and revolutionary cries raised. The chief speaker was a Bannuchi Mulla who was recently released on apology after arrest under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He has been re-arrested.—A. P.

BOYCOTT ADVOCATED

—:o:—

Free State Urged To Leave Imperial Confereece Alone

A plea that the Free State Government should boycott the forthcoming Imperial Conference has been made by Sean Lemass, one of the leaders of De Valera's Fianna Fail party. He is said to have declared that the purpose of the conference was to consolidate the British Empire, but the aim of Fianna Fail, was to get Ireland out of the Empire.

"We believe that maintenance of the Imperial connection will mean our political, industrial and cultural domination by Britain," he said. "Any attempt to harmonize Irish interests with those of the Empire are bound to fail, and may be harmful. For that reason we protest the action of the Free State in seeking election to the Council of the League of Nations as a representative of the British Empire group. For the same reason we think the Free State should leave the Imperial conference alone."

S. Africa's Right

—:o:—

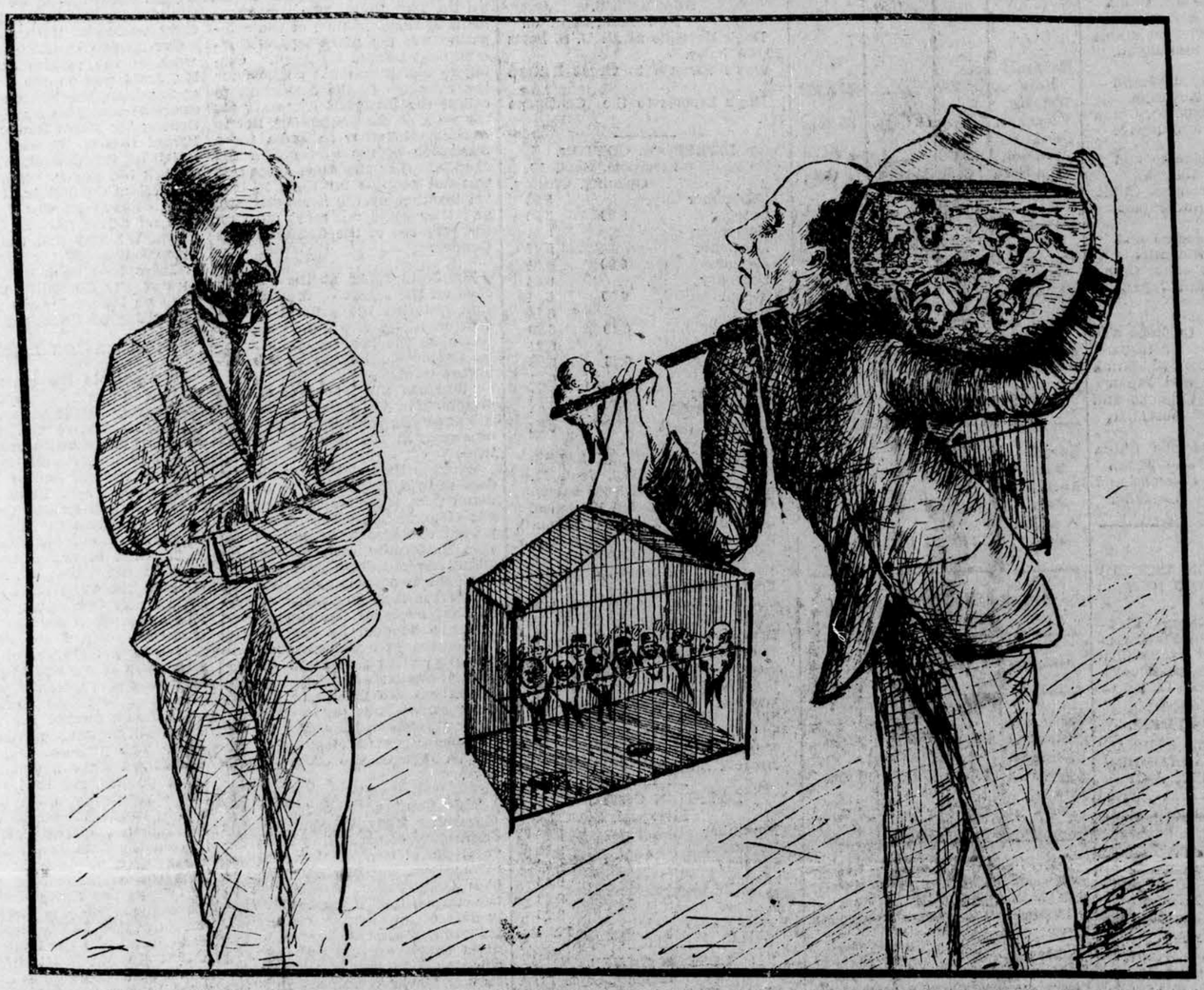
"I consider that, so far as South Africa is concerned, a paramount issue at the Imperial Conference will be recognition of the independence of the Union," declared the Rt. Hon. James B. Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa in mail week.

"Under no condition," Premier Hertzog warned, "can I admit of uncertainly regarding South Africa's being granted an independent status. When the report of the last Imperial Conference, granting an independent status to our Dominion, comes up for confirmation, it must be made clear that the right of South Africa to secede from the Empire is to be maintained."

Referring to economic questions Premier Hertzog said: "I understand the present British Government wishes to discard the principles of giving preference to Dominion products. The policy of the Union Government, however, is to give give tariff preference to some of Britain's manufactures, provided that Britain extends similar preferences to our products.

Premier Hertzog believed that Empire free trade was an entirely impracticable idea and he thought few in the Dominions would be found to favor it. He was unable to see how Empire free trade would assist the industries now springing up in the Union.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL FEAST AT ST. JAMES.



Fisherman Irwin: Cheer-Up, Mac! Look, what I have netted from the hedges and byways!

POONA DAY BY DAY.

MR. KELKAR DECLINES INVITATION TO R. T. CONFERENCE.

(From Our Own Corresopndent.)

POONA, Sept. 13.

Under the auspices of the Poona Youth League, a public meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Tilak Memorial Hall to congratulate the three Youth Leaguers on their imprisonments. Mr. Inamdar, the third Dictator, was in chair. He, in his opening remarks, laid great stress on the vow of Swadeshi and called upon every young man to devote his spare moments to spinning.

Mr. D. V. Divekar moved the resolution of congratulation. He narrated briefly the history of the arrest and the trial of Mr. Mehendale, Mr. Pandit and Mr. Phadke and criticised the conduct of the Police and other officers in the matter of the arrest and conviction of Mr. Mehendale. He asked, who was responsible for the detention, as an under-trial prisoner, of Mr. Mehendale in jail? He asserted that the police had bungled in the affair and Mr. Mehendale had to suffer for their bungling. He also referred to the harsh sentence of imprisonment passed on Mr. Pandit and the heavy fine imposed on Mr. Phadke.

Mr. S. N. Agashe seconded the motion. When, however, he was speaking, the lights were any how switched off and the resolution had to be put to vote. It was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

There is going on at present in Poona a regular campaign of arrests and convictions. A number of picketters were arrested on the election day, but they were released. But Mr. V. V. Gokhale, of the Shibir, who was undergoing imprisonment for two months, was convicted under Sedition Section for his speech in the Cantonment on the 10th of August and sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to one year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100. Then, volunteers are being sentenced for taking out processions without giving twelve hours' notice to the Police. Mr. S. V. Kelkar as so sentenced after Mr. Velhal, to undergo fifty days' imprisonment. The processions are said to be continuing. Mr. Ambalal Shah was fined of Rs. 40 or sentenced to one month's R. I. for disobeying the orders of a public servant on the election day. The Dictator of the Cantonment "War Council" was sentenced to three months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 25 under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

RECOVERY OF FINES.

The fines are being recovered from those on whom it is imposed by the Magistrates. Mr. Phadke is to pay his fine of one thousand rupees within a fortnight. The Police had gone, it is said, to recover Mr. Mehendale's fine. The fine of five hundred rupees was recovered in cash from the house of Mr. H. V. Tulpule. The warrants for the recovery of fines on persons like Mr. D. V. Gokhale who was convicted in the Thana district, are said to be sent up here.

MR. TULPULE IN 'B' CLASS.

It is reliably learnt that Mr. H. V. Tulpule has been degraded from the 'A' class to the 'B' class in the Yeravda Prison. The reason for this is unknown. The news of this change of class has created much resentment in the city and it is said that protests are being lodged with the Government against this sort of persecution. Mr. Tulpule is a B.A., LL.B. He was the President of the City Municipality which is a first-class Municipality. He is worth lakhs and enjoys a very high social status. He was given the 'A' class by the District Magistrate and that class ought to be given to him.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, delegate to the Round Table Conference, has come to Poona to consult his friends in connection with the Conference.

The meeting of the City Municipality held for the president's election on Friday was adjourned in honour of the late Sir Haroon Jafar and the late Mr. Ahmedbhai Tamboli.

It is reliably learnt that Mr. N. C. Kelkar was asked by the Governor of Bombay whether he would attend the London Conference. He informed the Governor that he could not avail himself of the invitation.

Writing on the personnel of the R. T. Conference, the "Dnyan Prakash" suggests that the Indian Trade and Commerce ought to be represented in it.

The 22nd anniversary of the Gopal School was observed under the presidentship of Prof. M. R. Paranjpe.

The ceremony of prize-distribution of the Suburban Municipality was held under the presidentship of Sardar Khan Saheb Dastur Nasarvanji.

SEARCHING FOR COAL ORDERS

—:o:—

British Ministers' New Vocation

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Minister of Mines, Shinwell, with representatives of British coal trade, has gone to Scandinavia on fortnight's visit on effort to recapture markets.

This is first time that the Government venture of this kind has been approved by the whole coal-trade and first time that national deputation of coal trade has visited foreign country.—Reuter.

"OUR POSITION IS IMPREGNABLE"

—:o:—

Reasons For More French Armaments

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Paris.—Apropos of Franco-Italian naval conversations in continuation of London Conference, it is noteworthy that M. Dumesnil, Minister of Marine, in an interview, laid stress on France's position as the "second colonial power in the world" and her need of sufficient in naval forces to defend her overseas possessions and also her own coast.

M. Dumesnil said that he energetically upheld this thesis at the London Conference and things had not changed since then. "Our right is incontestable and our position impregnable" added the Minister of Marine.—Reuter.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

ALLEGED TERRORISM IN WARDHA.

—:o:—

Bar Association's Strong Protest.

The following resolution was adopted by the Bar Association of Wardha on Sept. 11, protesting against the way trials are being conducted by the Collector.

Upon information received from various places in the district and upon information supplied by some of the members of the Bar Association of Wardha, which the Association has no reason to disbelieve, pertaining the following serious matters, viz:

(a) for the last two weeks or so the District Magistrate, Wardha and some of his subordinates have gone about many places in the District accompanied by Police officers and strong police forces; (b) they have detained innumerable persons at those places for a considerable length of time; (c) arrested selected persons only out of them who had means to pay; (d) realised money from many by way of fines; (e) held hurried trials of some of them and sentenced them to pay heavy fines or to undergo imprisonment; (f) realised the money on the spot under various pretexts about which the villagers cannot and are not expected to explain; (g) have denied many their right of being represented by legal practitioners, although the desire appears to have been expressed by the accused to avail themselves of such legal help.

This Bar Association enters its strongest protest against the spirit of terrorism and records its considered opinion that the higher authorities should interfere and at once put down the reign of terror.

MORE OF INTIMIDATION ORDINANCE IN C. P.

—:o:—

War Council President Jailed

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 13.

To-day's Government Gazette declares Chapter 1 Intimidation Ordinance made applicable to Districts of Raipur and Durg of Chattisgarh division.

Mr. Salve, President, "War Council" was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 75, or one month's further rigorous in default.

Mr. Puranik, Secretary Congress Committee was sentenced to one year's simple. Partial hartal was observed to-day, to protest against arrests.

Bombay Council Elections.

—:o:—

POONA, Sept. 13.

Government announced to-day that the postponed elections last week would take place as follows:

Bombay City, South Non-Mahomedan:—Whole elections at all places on the 18th.

Northern Division.:—Mahomedan.—Polling at Kurla on the 14th.

Central Division, Mahomedan:—At seven polling stations in East Khandesh on 16th.—A. P.

4,000 PERSONS JAILED IN U. P.

—:o:—

Benares Magistrate's Notice

BENARES, Sept. 13.

A notice under Section 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting the carrying of firearms, swords, daggers, spears and other weapons, in public places for two months, has been issued by Mr. Ghanshyamdas, City Magistrate, Benares.

According to Congress figures about four thousand persons have been arrested in the United Provinces, so far, in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.—A. P.

MORE ARRESTS AND RELEASES

—:o:—

ALL ABOUT BOMBS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

In connection with the bomb find in a house in Jorabagan on 11th September another youth was arrested to-day after search of the same house, thus bringing the total to nine. Altogether ten empty bomb shells, a number of denotators and also a bottle of highly explosive powder were recovered by the police from there.

Nine persons detained in connection with the recent bomb outrages in the city were discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—A. P.

Mrs. N. C. Sen has resigned from London Branch of Congress on account of "its Communistic propaganda."—Reuter.

"WANT OF FAR-SIGHTED REASON"

—:o:—

British Policy In India

"OBSERVER'S" UNWANTED ADVICE

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The "Observer" in an editorial declares that Mr. Gandhi and the Congress remain out of Round Table Conference in order to repudiate any sane settlement it might reach.

Concluding the paper says that if British statesmen wish to make moral courage and practical power prevail in India against anarchic extremism, they must now set an example. ...

The misery is that British policy for the last year has not been guided by deliberate and far-sighted reason, but has allowed itself to be pushed weakly from one unintended position to another. Reuter.

ORIGIN OF PEACE MOVE

—:o:—

Pundit Motilal Not Aware which Congressmen Approached Sir T. B. Sapru

The Allahabad correspondent of the "Hindu" wires under date September 10:—

"As far as I am aware," declared Pandit Motilal Nehru in the course of a brief interview with me this morning at "Anand Bhawan," "I do not know which Congressmen in Allahabad approached Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru early in April last to bring about a settlement."

"Besides," continued, Panditji, "since Sir Tej Bahadur does not disclose the names, there is no useful purpose served in starting a discussion over the matter."

Asked whether in view of his delicate health he proposed devoting himself to heavy work, he smiled and said that the serious business was to recoup his shattered health first. Even his arrival at "Anand Bhawan" itself had made him feel at once better and it was a wonderful change from Naini.

Pandit Motilal will in his trip to Mussoorie be accompanied by his daughter Srimathi Vijayalakshmi Pandit. Miss Krishna Kumari will attend to Mrs. Pandit's work here during the latter's absence.

Pandit Motilal looks still weak. "You see, I am finishing this letter to Jawaharlal and correspondence is the only business I can do" he told me as he finished his neatly written four-page-letter to his son in Naini jail.—"Hindu."

Madras Europeans To Support R. T. C?

—:o:—

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

At a meeting of the Madras Branch of the European Association on Tuesday next the following resolution will be moved by Mr. D. M. Reid:—"This meeting deplores the failure of the recent peace move and resolves to support as far as possible those delegates from India to the Round Table Conference who manifest desire for a constitutional solution of the problem involved in the Revision Government of India Act.—A. P.

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